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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2395.

BUSY RUMOR STIRS HILO

Groundless Yarns of Volcanic Antics.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILO, June 20.—The condition of the volcano is practically unchanged during the past week; that is to say, there is molten lava visible in the inner body of the crater at a depth of about 500 feet from the rim. Dense clouds of sulphur vapor still continue to come from the bottom and sides of the pit, but not in such large quantities as was the case a couple of weeks ago. The people of Hilo look upon the activity of the volcano very much as a mother does when she is watching the development of her baby's first tooth. Activity in Kilauea does not mean danger to anybody, but it does mean an increase of tourist travel, which incidentally sheds shekels upon Hilo and vicinity. Various mythical stories of volcanic activity in sections other than the crater have little more than imagination of the originators for foundation. The statement that steam cracks were opening up near Kilauea; that the warm springs in Puna were heating; that the soil around Hilo was warming up from the effect of subterranean fires; that the volcanic disturbances had muddled the harbor of Hilo, are all of this character.

IT WAS MOLASSES WATER.

The discolored water in Hilo harbor which was so "suddenly" discovered by a citizen a couple of days ago, has been visible for several weeks, being due to the discharge of waste molasses into the bay from a mill.

AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

The number of travelers at the Volcano House has been largely increased by the reports of activity, as well as by those who go there for cool weather. Hilo has been suffering from the same hot wave that has afflicted Honolulu, and the delightful change to a temperature in the 50s, with a comfortable wood fire at night and a full-fledged ping-pong table to exercise upon, has determined many to take advantage of the hospitality of Manager Waldron.

HILO'S NEW DOCKS.

F. J. Amweg of the Hawaiian Construction Company, the contractors to whom has been awarded the contract for building the Hilo new 800-foot wharf, was a passenger on the Kinahu for Honolulu, after having closed arrangements for beginning construction. The Hilo Mercantile Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing piles and lumber to be used in the construction work. Mr. Amweg has also closed arrangements with the Hilo Electric Light Company, under which it furnishes him with power to run the dredge with which he will dredge out the sand alongside the dock, giving a depth of thirty feet. Mr. Amweg expects to get his material on hand and be in full swing about September 1. His contract calls for completion about January 1, with a heavy forfeit for each day's delay, so the opening of the new year will undoubtedly see the fully completed dock, at which the deepest draught vessels can lay, thus realizing Hilo's dream of many years' standing.

BOYD AND DICKENSON.

Land Commissioner Boyd is making a tour around the Island of Hawaii for the purpose of inspecting the Government lands and familiarizing himself with the status of the lands to be opened for homesteading purposes. He will visit Puna and Olaa districts, and then by way of the volcano through Kau, North and South Kona, and will take the Kinahu next week at Kawaihine on his return trip to Honolulu.

Mr. Dickinson of the Mackay Cable Company is accompanying Mr. Boyd as his guest. Mr. Dickinson in conversation stated that he should remain in the Islands until the cable was in working order between Honolulu and San Francisco, which he expected would be in the latter part of October next.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

It is announced from Mahukona that an agent of the Wireless Telegraph Company is putting the station in condition to transmit messages. No message has yet come through from Honolulu since the reorganization, but re-establishment of communication is daily expected, as the system is now working finely between Honolulu and Maui.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been unusually hot for June, and until yesterday had been almost rainless, only a trifling over an inch having fallen during the month. Yesterday afternoon heavy rains began at Hamakua, which have since extended to Hilo and the Olaa district, and all three have had a good soaking. Kohala and Kona districts have been having liberal rains for the past week. The warm weather has given the cane a fine start and the rains at this juncture are of great value to the sugar crop.

ALL ABOUT SUGAR.

The next Hawaiian-American steamer is due to leave Hilo for New York about July 1. She will take a large

SAW ALL ISLANDS BUT NIIHAU

Passengers who were aboard the Kinahu on Saturday saw a sight which is not witnessed in this country once in a generation. When the vessel was off Kaunakakai, Molokai, the weather was so clear that both Mauna Kea, on the island of Hawaii, and the entire Island of Kauai were plainly visible from the deck, and included in the geographical array were also the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Oahu. The whole group, except Niihau, was visible at once.

Purser Beckley stated that in all the years he had been in the island steamer service he had never seen Kauai from this point. The mountains of Kauai were distant approximately 185 miles from the position of the Kinahu. This island is ordinarily visible only from the nearest point on Oahu in clear weather.

The late Captain Crane once saw the Island of Kauai from a point at sea near the port of Lahaina, Maui, but this was many years ago.

amount of sugar. The Olaa Company is now accumulating 2500 tons to be shipped by her.

The crop of the Puna plantation is about harvested, only fifty acres remaining to be cut. The Olaa has about 1000 acres to cut. It has stopped grinding double time and is now grinding in the day time only so as to make the top seed available for planting and also to use labor for putting in the early crop. It now has over one-half of its crop for 1904 planted. It will probably complete grinding during the middle of August.

Puna plantation is installing its new railroad system, eight miles now being under construction.

The Hilo Railroad is now running three trains a day through from Hilo to Mountain View, a distance of 17 miles, or within 14 miles of the volcano. The Volcano Stables Company runs stages and rigs from the terminals to the volcano, meeting trains both ways.

Superintendent Lambert of the railroad is somewhat under the weather, and has been advised by his physician to take a trip to the coast. He accordingly leaves in the steamer Enterprise next week, to be gone about a month. His place will be taken temporarily by Superintendent Denison of the Oahu Railway, who will take a vacation by coming to Hilo and keeping an eye on the Hilo Railroad business incidentally.

VOLCANO WATER COMPANY.

The Kawalakaua Volcano Water Company has made contracts in San Francisco for the delivery of 75,000 quarts of water per month, and is now erecting the largest bottling works in this Territory. Manager Williams states that this contract is for San Francisco only, and is simply a beginning of a demand for their water which is higher in certain valuable chemical constituents than any other water in the world. The company expects its first invoice of bottles for the steamer Enterprise due here tomorrow. The manager is experiencing some difficulty in getting sufficient bottles, but after the business is once started, he expects to rapidly build up such a business as to make the shipment of such a water one of the leading items of Hilo's exports. The high medicinal qualities of the water are such that the company is actively considering the construction of a hotel or baths in Puna where persons needing treatment can have the benefit not only of the water as an internal remedy, but for baths as well.

DR. SLOGGETT'S VISIT.

The visit of Dr. Sloggett, the president of the Board of Health, is one which Hilo approves. One of the main difficulties of this district is that owing to the distance of Hilo from Honolulu, the principal officials seldom show their faces here, and consequently know very little of what is going on. Dr. Sloggett's trip included both business and pleasure, he spending several days at the volcano during the hot weather.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

The steamer Enterprise of the Matson line is filling a long felt want in Hilo. It gives quick communication and good passenger accommodations which the people of Hilo have not been slow in taking advantage of. A large number of people have taken passage by her to San Francisco for her return next week.

THE AFTERGLOW.

The afterglow spoken of in the Honolulu papers is also plainly visible from here. Night after night the glow over Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa lasts long after the usual twilight, making a superb spectacle.

CAPTAIN PHELPS MAY COMMAND

According to reports brought by the City of Peking, Commander Thomas J. Phelps is likely to be the new commandant of the Honolulu Naval Station to succeed Admiral Merry. Captain Phelps is now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco, where he is at the head of the bureau of equipment. He is said to be one of the most efficient, as well as one of the most popular officers in the navy, and the appointment would meet with favor here. Nothing could be learned at the navy station yesterday in regard to the report brought by the Peking.

KING EDWARD VII WHOSE SUDDEN ILLNESS HAS CAUSED MUCH WORRY TO HIS SUBJECTS



LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Aldershot says:

"The King's illness has become of a much more serious nature than at first suspected.

"Yesterday the King was in a low state and laudanum was administered to allay the pain. Complications were feared this morning."

LONDON, June 16, 3:43 p. m.—When questioned regarding the alarmist reports circulated about the health of King Edward, His Majesty's private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, said:

"The best answer I can give is that the King is going to Windsor this afternoon."

LONDON, June 16.—King Edward, who was attacked yesterday by lumbago, following a chill contracted while reviewing the troops at Aldershot, passed a good night and is much better. Rain is falling, however, so he will not risk attending the grand review today. The Prince of Wales will receive the salute in the King's stead.

Lord Farquhar, master of the household, who is at Windsor Castle, said this evening that King Edward was much better and that he would arrive at the Castle from Aldershot, in accordance with his previous arrangements.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—The indisposition of King Edward and the incessant downpour of rain combined to effectually spoil the grand review of troops here today. The King did not leave the royal pavilion and was represented by the Prince of Wales, who rode to the saluting point.

LILUOKALANI EN ROUTE HOME

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and party are preparing to return to their former home in the Islands of the Pacific. The date of departure has not been set, but it will probably be before July 1.

The former Queen has participated in the gayeties of the social season but lightly, but has spent a delightful winter in the national capital. Nothing but the intense heat of the past few days and the fear that it will be worse later drives her away. She will be accompanied by the several members of her suite. She expects to return next season.

Auditor Austin is still at work upon the fire claims awards, but no report will be made to the Governor by the commission until a final adjustment of all the awards is made.

accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, comprising several Indian Princes, the military attaches, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and the headquarters staff. Queen Alexandra drove to the parade ground in a closed carriage, with the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria. In other carriages at the saluting point were the Duchess of Connaught and many of the nobilities who are visiting England. More than 22,000 rain-soaked troops marched past the hero to the throne.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started for Windsor at 4:15 this afternoon in a motor car. The King showed little trace of his recent illness.

REHEARSING THE CORONATION.

LONDON, June 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were engaged today in what was practically a rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies. Accompanied by the Princess Victoria and a suit their majesties drove to Westminster Abbey. They were quietly received by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and chief butler of England, who escorted them through the abbey.

In order to prevent the possibility of a hitch in the proceedings on coronation day all the details were explained to them. The royal visit to the abbey was accomplished very quietly and but a few of the persons about the building were aware of their presence.

LONDON, June 13.—The final court of the season will be held at Buckingham Palace tonight. Their majesties will then go to Windsor and will not return to London until coronation week.

JUDGE TAFT AND THE VATICAN

ROME, June 15.—The complete success of negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican on the subject of the friar lands in the Philippine Islands appears assured, four out of the five cardinals composing the sub-committee of cardinals favoring the Governor's proposals. Cardinal Steinhilber, a Jesuit, opposes them. After the completion of the negotiations an acute conflict is expected between the Vatican officials and the Filipino religious orders regarding the disposition of the money which the United States will pay for the lands. The Vatican considers that the money ought to be given to the propaganda, or society of cardinals having the care and oversight of foreign missions.

The Prussia is discharging lumber at the Allen & Robinson wharf.

The program of functions for coronation week is as follows:

Monday, June 23, arrival in London of the royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace, and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24, their majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the coronation and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25, reception of the colonial Premiers and other envoys; the Prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James' Palace to the Princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26, the coronation. **Friday, June 27,** the procession through London, which will be a military pageant some two miles long, representing every portion of the British dominion. In the evening their majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28, the royal party will leave London for the naval review.

Sunday, June 29, dinners to the foreign Princes and envoys; their majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Monday, June 30, their majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1, garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2, departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; their majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3, their majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at the Guildhall.

Friday, July 4, their majesties attend the reception of the Indian Princes at the Indian office.

Saturday, July 5, King Edward's dinner to the poor.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12.—C. Reynolds, chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, who has charge of the construction of the all-British cable from Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, to Australia and New Zealand, arrived here on the steamer Aorangi yesterday and proceeded to Bamfield Creek. Before leaving Suva he opened the three spurs which were laid by the steamer Anglia, connecting Suva and Norfolk Island, a distance of 100 miles; Norfolk Island and Queensland, a distance of 850 miles, and from Norfolk Island to New Zealand, a distance of 750 miles. All these lines are now being kept busy.

Reynolds says the cable will be completed by the latter part of November or early in December, a full month earlier than the contract calls for.

SENATORS MAY COME TO LEARN

Committee Must Decide on Course.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—During the greater part of today the Senate was in executive session, the nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army being the particular subject under discussion. The President's message urging the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba was received after the Senate had gone into secret session. The doors were opened, the message was read, and then the secret session was resumed.

Soon after the Senate convened the vote by which the resolution respecting the discharge of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor from the War Department was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, at the instance of Platt of Connecticut, was reconsidered and the resolution was made subject to the call of Carmack of Tennessee.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell of Oregon directing the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to inquire into the general condition of Hawaii, the administration of affairs there, the quality, condition and value of the public lands in Hawaii; the crown lands and the title of the former Queen therein; with power to sit during the recess, and by sub-committee to visit the Islands if necessary, and to report at the beginning of the next session.

Hoar proposed an amendment to the resolution, providing that the committee should inquire whether the ex-Queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted hitherto with her title.

Mitchell accepted the amendment and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

PROBING THE CUBAN SCANDAL

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To furnish more time for the consideration of the Isthmian canal project the Senate session today began at 11 o'clock.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Teller of Colorado offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, it seems impracticable to prepare during this session of Congress an itemized statement showing the collection and disbursement of all funds for the whole period of the military occupation of Cuba; and

"Whereas, it is important that a statement be now made of the accounts hereafter named; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to send to the Senate the following:

"A full itemized statement of all payments made out of Cuban funds to any person or corporation, if any, for the purpose of promoting 'reciprocity' between the United States and Cuba, at any time during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, and whether such payments were authorized or approved by the Secretary of War."

Mr. Keane of New Jersey objected to immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Consideration was then resumed of the London dock charges bill.

Pending disposition of the bill, the Senate agreed to a conference on the bill for the protection of the President, and Messrs. Hoar, Fairbanks and Pettus were appointed as conferees.

KIDNAPED BOY RETURNS.

Abel Lowenstein, Jr., Brought Home in Triumph.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Abel Lowenstein, Jr., four years of age, who was kidnapped from his home in Newark on May 24 by a "woman in black," has been restored to his parents. More than 3000 persons who thronged the streets leading to the police station shouted themselves hoarse. Then the father, clasping the child in his arms, was placed at the head of a great procession which marched to the Lowenstein home.

Abel disappeared while viewing a circus parade in company with his brother. The latter said a young woman dressed in black had taken Abel in her arms and held him above the crowd to see the paraders. A few moments later the woman and child had disappeared. No trace of the boy was found until a few days ago, when a lad answering his description was found in the streets of Paterson and was sent to the almshouse. His identification ensued.

REYNOLDS SAYS THE CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER OR EARLY IN DECEMBER, A FULL MONTH EARLIER THAN THE CONTRACT CALLS FOR.

M'KINLEY PARK NOW SETTLED

Committee Makes Purchase of Site.

THERE will be no delay in getting possession of the tract of land which is to form the basis of McKinley Memorial Park. The executive committee, which has in charge the work of securing and preparing the play ground which is to keep alive the memory of the dead President, has ordered the money paid over to the trustees of the Bishop estate and the work of getting ready the park will be pushed at once.

The meeting of the committee in the directors' room of the Bank of Hawaii was well attended and the talk was of progress from the first. It was the first business done that marked the advance of the project. The letter from the trustees of the Bishop estate was read, assenting to the counter proposal of the committee that the park site be made to consist of fourteen acres instead of ten, as at first proposed. The cost of the entire block of land was placed at \$5000. The committee by resolution then directed the payment to the trustees of that sum and the securing of a receipt for the same. This is to permit the making of the deed in the name of any association which may be deemed wise to ask to maintain control of the park in the future.

A statement was made by the treasurer that there was now in his hands or subscribed close to \$10,000. Some of the heavy subscriptions have not been collected but it is understood that the work of securing this money is to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible so that the making of the park will not be long delayed. There was a long discussion as to the methods of filling in the ground and securing a surface which will be adapted to the purposes of the park. The sub-committee submitted plans for the work and these were approved. There were on file several bids for the carrying out of these plans.

The future work of putting in shape the park will devolve upon the sub-committee, which made the selection of the grounds, and there will be some hard work done in bringing the grounds to proper level and laying out the fields for their ultimate uses. This will not be pushed ahead too strongly just now as there is yet some hard work to be done in the way of securing the funds which are deemed necessary for carrying out all the plans along which it is desired the playgrounds shall be finished.

John G. Rothwell resigned as chairman of the Honolulu committee, to which he had been appointed by the executive committee upon the resignation of Mr. Henry Waterhouse, who left the Territory for a long trip abroad. Mr. Rothwell would not have accepted the position but he was placed there at a meeting at which he was not present, and so could not resign until yesterday. He explained that his resignation was due only to the fact that he has so much upon his hands that he cannot give to the matter all the attention that it deserves.

Upon motion the resignation was accepted, Mr. Rothwell agreeing to continue to act with the committee, especially in the matter of securing a chairman who will take up the work to which from this time there will be given more and more attention.

Upon motion of Mr. McCandless it was decided to add to the committee Secretary Cooper, who served during the absence of Governor Dole, and thus fill the committee to its original number, nine members. The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer:

Kaupo School, from teachers and pupils	\$ 3 00
Inana, Kaupo	50
J. S. Martin, Honolulu	10 00
Jno. Shaw	5 00
Holualoa School, by Mrs. M. F. Scott	1 50
Hilo Union School, as per list W. J. Lowrey	30 00
Honolulu Educational Branch of the McKinley Memorial Committee, by hand of Charles Bartlett Dyke	360 70
Henry Dickenson, Lahaina	1 50
Ah Sung	5 00
Ah Lin How	1 00
Ah Lan	50
Elizabeth Noah	50
Samuel Kikina	50
Tero Uaka	50
Masa Esaki	50
Ah Yit	50
Ah Side	50
Ah Kon Sun	50
Ah Saikami	50
Ah See	50
Ah Shew	50
Ah I	50
Ah Sen	50
Ah Chew	50
Ah Lim	50
Ah Tau	50
Ah Chong	50
Hakia Hiraoka	50
Koa Suzuki	50
Hastulchi San	50
Torua Mastumoto	50
Taka San	50
Luhine Kealoka	50
Ah Ku	50
Taiyo Shigaka	50
Ah Yen	50
Aurea Foster	50
Olamo Hiramato	50
Miss M. F. Marford	2 50

MOULILI SCHOOL	
Gani Moom	50
Lee Kong	50
Lee Leong	50
K. Yoshino	1 50
T. Noda	50
S. Hayashida	50

THE ISLANDS' WILD GEESSE

Native to Hawaii and Can Be Easily Domesticated.

The regular annual fall flight of wild geese from Arctic regions to greener pastures in southern lands never extends to Hawaii, and yet we have a wild goose, native to the islands, and which never leaves land. This goose, which resembles the brant, is found in large numbers on the island of Hawaii, and a few are always seen about the crater of Haleakala.

It is supposed that they were formerly found on the plains nearer the sea, for the reason Punneene plantation derives its name from punneene (goose hill), a low elevation standing in the midst of the plantation.

Dr. Edward Armitage of Walluku some years since procured a pair of these birds and succeeded in domesticating them, so that they remained in his yard, pensioners in common with the domestic breed of geese. They have mated and bred and the result is that he has a flock of half a dozen. True to their native instincts, however, they are not always content with home life, and occasionally the whole flock rise in the air and fly away, the leader uttering the well-known "honk" of the ordinary wild goose. For hours they will float high in the air, in a triangular body, calling faintly down to earth.

Tiring of their explorations, they gradually circle downward and homeward, finally fluttering through the tops of the mango trees into their own barnyard, where they seem to have forgotten their aerial ride and vie in sedateness with their domestic associates.—Maui News.

HILO REPUBLICANS.

Precinct Club Holds Meeting to Nominate Candidates.

The Hilo Republican Precinct Club met at Fireman's Hall last Friday evening. Carl S. Smith presided and J. U. Smith was made temporary secretary. The meeting at once got down to business, which was that of nominating candidates for the club's offices the coming year. The names of E. E. Richards and T. C. Ridgway were proposed for the office of president. A. B. Loebenstein stated that he was authorized to say that Mr. Richards would not be a candidate, whereupon T. C. Ridgway was made the sole nominee of the meeting. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Loebenstein made a rousing speech of a few minutes, in which he outlined the duties of Republican workers this campaign. His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The nominations further made were: First vice president, Dr. Milton Rice; second vice president, A. C. McKenney; secretary, C. N. Prouty; assistant secretary, A. Richley; treasurer, William Ebeling; Bert Schoen and N. C. Willfong; judges of election, F. S. Lyman, J. T. Slacker, J. D. Marlin and Jim Morris; executive committeemen, G. F. Alfonso, L. A. Andrews, E. E. Richards, J. T. Brown, William Todd, S. L. Desha, J. U. Smith, R. T. Guard, William Vannatta, Joe Vierra and W. H. Little.

The election of officers from these nominations will be held Friday evening, June 27.—Hilo Tribune.

Inter Island Cable.

Mr. Dickenson, representing the Mackay Cable Company, arrived in Hilo by the Kinau to investigate the situation with reference to the advisability of connecting the island of Hawaii with Oahu by cable. It has been practically determined that a cable between Honolulu and the mainland will be completed by the end of the year. Upon the representations made by Hilo business men Mr. Dickenson has come to see for himself and report either for or against an inter-island cable. Mr. Dickenson is accompanied by E. S. Boyd and Mr. Perkins. At the hotel yesterday morning Mr. Perkins met and discussed the situation with a number of Hilo business men. He went to Puna by the 11 o'clock train and will visit all portions of the island, sounding the opinion of the business public on the cable question. Mr. Perkins will return to Honolulu by the next Kinau.—Hilo Tribune.

K. Oki	50
K. Dehara	50
Y. Harada	50
S. Toyoda	50
J. Sato	50
K. Uchiyama	50
S. Harada	50
K. Fujikawa	50
M. Nagao	50
J. Hironaka	50
J. Kimura	50
K. Sasa	50
I. Okami	50
Ossaka Helamatyng	50
Jno. Andrews	50
Fay Shoemaker	50
Irma Shoemaker	50
Elia Kaleialoha	50
George Green	50
Raymond Lucas	50
Fred Fuhr	50
Jno. Wise	50
Mabel Wise	50
Gertrude Willfong	50
Wm. Hattie	50
Julia Hattie	50
Wm. Borden	50
Elvira Hapal	50
Thorton Lyman	50
Kinchi Kagitane	50
Miss Olan	50
Miss Deyo	50

KAUAI.

St. Raphael School (Catholic)	2 50
K. K. K.	50
Eugene Tiffney, Elele	1 00
S. W. Waggoner, Elele	1 00
D. Roder, Elele	1 00
A. Gunderson, Elele	1 00
A. Will, Honolulu	1 00

SPONGES OF HAWAII HAVE UNKNOWN COMMERCIAL VALUE

Professor Gilbert of Stanford Believes That Experiments Here Might Be Successful.

I KNOW of no reason why sponges of commercial value could not be successfully grown in Hawaiian waters, but I would not like to make the assertion positively and expect some one to attempt the experiment on my say-so," said Professor Gilbert of the Albatross just prior to the departure of that vessel for a new fishing expedition to Kure Saturday. "We have found a large variety of sponges in our explorations so far, but none that I consider of value commercially. We have been told that sponges which are of value have been picked up from time to time on the eastern coast of Hawaii, but have not investigated this matter for ourselves as yet. I would not be surprised if the report were true, and we will probably visit that coast before our expedition here is closed.

"The sponges we have found so far were of no use commercially because of the silica they contain. One glass sponge was discovered and every variety we brought up in our nets contained more or less glass particles. Some of the sponges appeared to be all right as far as size and texture were concerned, but were full of needles, which would hardly have made them

pleasant to use for bathing purposes. "A sponge to have commercial value must be of hornet texture, soft and pliable. None of the sponges found here appear to fill the bill.

"One sponge was found by our party which was of commercial value, but we do not know whether it grew in these waters or was shipped here. That was the very top of Necker's Island, where we picked up a very small sponge of fine texture. If we could have found the place where it was grown, then perhaps we might have discovered the only water in these parts where sponges of commercial value could be profitably cultivated. It is probable, however, that the sponge was carried on Necker's Island by natives or sailors, as no distinguishing marks were found upon it to indicate that it had been grown near there.

"Whether sponges can be grown here which would have commercial value cannot be answered offhand, or at all, until experiments are made to prove the matter either one way or the other. The climatic conditions are similar in Hawaii to those of sponge-producing waters, but it is entirely a matter of conjecture as to whether sponges of commercial value could be grown here. The experiment probably would be worth attempting, but I would not care to express an opinion upon which someone else should invest a large amount of money."

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT LAHAINA

The entertainment given by the pupils of the Catholic school at Lahaina on Thursday evening was a brilliant success.

The doors opened at 6:30 p. m. and when the curtain rose at 7 o'clock the song, "Welcome, Kind Friends," was greeted by the applause of a full house. By the time the second song, "Malanai-anu," was over, standing room was at a premium, and many listened to the sweet melody without being able to get a glimpse of the singers.

"The Troubles of the Little Folks," a dialogue in which nine characters were introduced, created considerable amusement among the elder portion of the audience by the comic interpretations the little ones gave to every-day maxims.

"The Golden Shore," a duet, was touchingly rendered by Miss M. Paona and Miss A. Lumsung. "Moonbeams Streaming," a chorus, was next on the program, and received well merited applause.

Then came the "Grand Baby Show," in which the junior misses displayed their children (dolls) and caused considerable amusement, each setting forth the particular beauties of her little darling, each one claiming the prize, and the indignation of the little mothers when they did not get it.

"Ellele," a Hawaiian song, was well rendered and caused considerable clapping. "The Frog Song" of the primary class contained a lot of croaking and produced a good deal of mirth amongst the youngsters.

The action song, entitled "The Ten Chinamen," was one of the features of the evening and the dusky little lads, with their broken dialect, seemed for all the world like so many heathen upstarts.

"Sweet Birdie," a soft little carol, was well fitted to the young and melodious voices of the primary.

"The Enchanted Apple," an operetta in three acts, was the last, but by no means the least of the program; in fact it was the feature of the evening and called for a good deal of real acting talent. Miss Martha Moses as Judith, Miss Mary Kaahane as Mother and Fairy, and Miss Mary Kaahane as Nurse, and Miss Carrie Freitas as Betsy, deserve special mention for their splendid acting and perfect articulation.

Gold medals were awarded to Miss Mary Kaahane and Master John Vierra for general good conduct during the year.

Before closing the entertainment Rev. Father Julian made a complimentary speech to the pupils, and to their teachers, Miss Helen and Miss Lucy Moses, for their hard efforts during the year; he also thanked the parents and friends for their kind attendance and hearty approbation.

The stage has been refitted and new scenes painted, and Mr. William Kaase, the artist, deserves special mention for his painting of Diamond Head on the drop curtain. Following is the program:

Welcome, Kind Friends	Chorus
Malanai-anu ka Makani-Hawaiian song	Primary
The Troubles of the Little Folks	Dialogue
The Golden Shore-Duet	Miss M. Paona and Miss A. Lumsung
Moonbeams Streaming	Chorus
The Grand Baby Show-A play for Little Girls	
Ellele-Hawaiian Song	Chorus
The Frog-Song	Primary
The Ten Chinamen-Action Song	
Pete and the Peddler-Dialogue	
Sweet Birdie-Song	Primary
The Enchanted Apple-Operetta in Three Acts	
Hawaii Ponoi and the Star Spangled Banner	
The Enchanted Apple-Operetta	
Characters:	
Judith	Miss Martha Moses
Nurse	Miss Mary Kaahane
Betsy	Miss Carrie Freitas
Mother	Miss Mary Kaahane
Fairy	
Wagoners, Haymakers, Laborers, Milkmaids, School Children	

ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

(From Monday's daily.)

The police last night placed under arrest one J. Edward Langren, on the charge of assaulting a native girl about 11 years old at the Relief Camp on Vineyard street. The girl was removed to the Queen's hospital and Langren is meanwhile held at the station for investigation. At the station a "License to Marry" blank, such as is used by agents for granting marriage licenses in the Hawaiian Islands, was found in one of his pockets. Some of the blank spaces in the license were regularly filled out with queer fancies as to names. This bogus license Langren is said to have used for certain purposes. The license as filled out in ink reads:

LICENSE TO MARRY.
Liberty is granted to J. Edward Langren, residing at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, to marry Hannah Smith, residing at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, there appearing no legal impediment to the said marriage.
Given under my hand, at Honolulu, Island of Kona, this 27 day of June, A. D. 1902.

(Signed) **COUNT BLANK,**
Agent for Granting Licenses.
In the District of Ogha, Island of Kona.

At one side, printed with a rubber stamp: "Remains to be enclosed in a sealed metallic case or coffin."
On the back is a gold seal.

THE RACES AT KAHULUI

The Maui News says: It may now be stated with certainty that a successful day's racing will be held at Kahului on July 4. A large number of horses are in training, quite a number of which are already installed at the track. Many others are brought down to the track and exercised every afternoon and there is no doubt but that all the races will be filled.

One of the most interesting races on the Fourth will be the Corinthian cup race, ridden by the members of the association on their own mounts. Attorney Coke and W. H. Cornwell, Jr., on their respective bucephalli, are the favorites in this race, but a dark horse and rider are hinted at, which may change the complexion of the race.

Indications point to the fact that the races on August 12 will be worthy of Maui in her palmiest days, when even royalty condescended to patronize the turf on Maui. The size of the purses offered is a sufficient guarantee that the best racing blood on the Islands will be represented, and that of itself will insure a large attendance and a successful meeting.

Arrangements will be made if possible to have the Claudine extend her run to Hilo after the races there and land the Hilo and Honolulu horses at Kahului, where they will be housed and exercised preparatory to the great races of August 12.

HOPES OF HILO.

Expects to Resume Wireless Connection With Territorial Capital.

Hilo is or will be in a day or two again in communication with Honolulu by wireless telegraphy. By the last Kinau an operator came to Maubukona and yesterday he telephoned that he would have the station in readiness for transmittal of messages today.

E. E. Richards, manager of the local telephone company, is in receipt of a communication from C. J. Hutchins, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, which states that the old difficulty, which was in the coherers, has been obviated. A new coherer has been devised and will be manufactured at Honolulu.

The merchants of Honolulu have put a guarantee to the wireless company of \$1000 per month, which is assurance of the stability of the company's renewal of operations. Arrangements will probably be made by which all messages from this island shall pass through the Hilo central telephone office.—Hilo Tribune.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands In Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing."

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co's drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

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- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Fallow Iron Works, & Co., Ltd.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co. of Boston.

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NEW YORK to HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

To Protect Germans.

BERLIN, June 11.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Falke have been sent to La Guayra, Venezuela, at the special request of the German Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, in consequence of a revolution having broken out in the suburbs of La Guayra, leading to the bombardment of the town by the forts and Venezuelan warships.

Pure Cane Sugar Only!

NO SWEETENING SUBSTITUTES

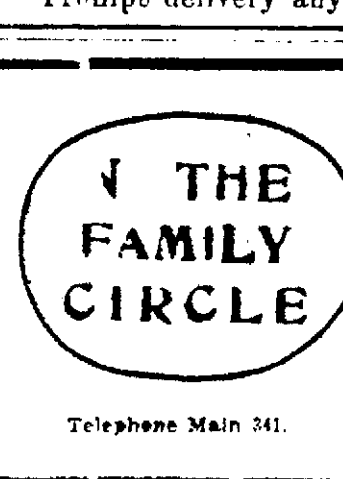
Used in the manufacture of the high grade and popular products of the old reliable

CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works;

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Works—601 Fort St. Telephone Main 71.

Prompt delivery anywhere in the city and Waikiki



IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE there is constant need of a beverage that is also a tonic—that refreshes and vitalizes young and old. Just such a drink is

Primo Lager

It is peculiarly rich in that pure hop flavor that makes it the most delightful and healthful of all beverages. Order from Brewery.

Telephone Main 341.

FATHER DAMIEN

Poet Stoddard on the Martyr's Life.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Charles Warren Stoddard has written for a Catholic society here a pamphlet entitled, "Father Damien, the Martyr of Molokai." It is illustrated with a portrait of Damien as a youth, and has been widely circulated through the efforts of Rev. Philip O'Ryan of San Francisco, who is a close friend of Stoddard. The latter is now living in Washington, in his famous house called "The Bungalow," and is doing desultory literary work. Stoddard has an intense affection for Hawaii, and never tires talking of his happy days there.

The first sixteen pages of the pamphlet I refer to are devoted to Damien's life before he went to Honolulu. Stoddard explains how Damien came to go to Hawaii as follows:

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

In 1823, while Father Damien was still in minor orders, his brother Pamphile, already a priest awaiting his appointment upon the mission, was directed by his Superiors to prepare himself for the voyage to Hawaii, then better known as the Sandwich Islands. These beautiful Pacific islands had been placed by Pope Leo XIII in the special care of the Fathers of the "Picpus" Congregation, their chief duty being the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen.

Father Pamphile received his commission with enthusiasm; but no sooner had he received it than he was prostrated by an attack of typhus fever. His passage in an outward bound vessel had been engaged, his preparations for departure completed, but for some months he could not hope to enter upon so arduous a duty as had been allotted to him. What was to be done? An inspiration seized Father Damien. He hastened to his brother's bedside and asked if it would be a consolation to the fever-stricken patient if he were to offer himself as a substitute. "Young Damien wrote at once to the Superior-General in Paris, begging leave to take his brother's place on the mission to Hawaii and imploring the Superior-General "not to throw away the passage-money!" His prayer was granted. The Superior in his own house had but one word to offer: "It is rather silly of you to go before you are a priest!"

Dinner was hardly finished that day before he had flown to the home of his family to say farewell, for the utmost haste was necessary to catch the packet at Bremerhaven, already upon the point of sailing.

On the feast of his patron, St. Joseph, March 19th, 1824, Father Damien reached Honolulu, the chief port of the Hawaiian Islands. For more than five months he had been tossed upon the sea in a sailing vessel whose name he does not mention. A fierce gale was encountered off Cape Horn and for many days the ship was tossed about among waves strewn with the wreckage of inflated boats, itself in danger of foundering with all on board. There were ten Sisters, besides Father Damien and his companions in the devoted company that voyaged together.

For eight-and-thirty years the "Picpus" Fathers had been established in the Hawaiian Islands when this, the youngest member of the Congregation, arrived. He was four-and-twenty years of age, fresh from the Seminary at Louvain, having had no practical experience as a teacher or a preacher in the church or in the world. He had received minor orders only; his services were sorely needed, but he had yet to be ordained before he could be forwarded to the field of action. It was not long before he received his ordination. He said his first mass at Whitsuntide, 1824, and immediately afterward set forth upon his duties as a priest.

In a letter to his brother, Pamphile, he writes of the men and of the estate that inspired him. He says: "Recall the feelings you yourself experienced on the day when you had the happiness of standing at the altar for the first time to offer the Divine Victim of our salvation. Mine were the same with this difference, that you were surrounded by friends and brothers in religion, while I was surrounded by children, recent converts, who had come from all parts to see their new spiritual Fathers, whose coming they had so long desired, to protect them against the wolves which were pursuing them on every side. So that, dear Father, were not my heart so hard, methinks it would have melted like wax, so strong were the emotions I experienced in giving for the first time the Bread of Life to a hundred persons, many of whom had, perhaps, been on their knees before their ancient gods, and who now, clothed in white, approached the Holy Table with much modesty."

All early travelers in the Hawaiian Islands—until recently travelers have persisted in calling this interesting archipelago the Sandwich Islands—all tourists have united in celebrating the charm of the Hawaiians as a race. From the day of the first settlement of the whites in Hawaii these "savages" could have taught them by precept and example etiquette and social ceremony that would have graced the saloons of Europe; all native to the land, natural to the people, bred in the home and transmitted in their blood—and all lost upon the foreigner who too often was a boor or a bully.

Father Damien found his flock not blameless—who of us is blameless? But apart from the sin of Adam, he writes to his brother, "You would not wish for better people; gentle, pleasant-mannered, exceedingly tender-hearted, they neither seek to amass riches, or live in luxury, or dress finely, but are most hospitable, and ready to deprive themselves even of the necessities in order to supply your every want. If you have to ask a night's shelter from them, their abject heretics will treat a priest well if he comes to their house, but they have only done this since their prejudice against our religion have been removed. They never said anything unpleasant to me. When one speaks to them of religion they readily admit that we are right, and they are in error, but it is the fear of their min-

ister which holds them back from the church."

That the young priest had entered upon his mission work with heart and soul affame may be implied from the following passage, a portion of the letter above quoted:

"While I am writing you this letter some of my neophytes have come to speak to me. They, in their turn, wish to express to you in their own tongue their love for the Catholic faith, and their love for priests, even for those who live away from leagues from them. Do not turn a deaf ear, then, to their entreaties—they ask for rosaries to wear around their necks. They ask for priests—you who have the vocation to be a missionary, do you ask and you shall receive—incite others to come and join us and train themselves for the work. . . . I want you, my dear Father, to buy two bells for my two new churches; they must be small, smaller than the one at Louvain, which Mgr. d'Aberle blessed. Towards this you may ask my parents to give something, as well as Madame D—, and other charitable persons."

For nine years Father Damien was stationed in Hawaii. His parish was a large one. Upon the back of a mule he followed mountain trails, in rain or shine. He said mass, in turn, at his several widely scattered chapels. These chapels he built with such help as he could command. He painted them, he decorated them, somewhat gaudily, to suit the taste of the natives; he kept the place in order. There were three thousand natives in his district and of these he said:

"Well, I certainly love my savages, who will soon be more civilized than Europeans. They all here know how to read and write, and are quite well-dressed on Sundays."

The end was not yet. The aspirations of that dauntless soul could not permit its possessor to remain contented with the round of parish work in Kohala, Hawaii. His hour approached. Being present, as a guest, at the dedication of a chapel at Wailuku, on the island of Maui, Bishop Makalei expressed his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough so that he might spare one for the care of the suffering lepers of Molokai. Almost in the same breath Father Damien appealed to the bishop, reminding him that recent arrivals from Belgium had made the case clear enough. It was providential! It was a voice from Heaven that called him! "Monseigneur," said he, "here are your new missionaries; one of them can take my district, and if you will be kind enough to allow it, I will go to Molokai and labor for the poor lepers whose wretched state of bodily and spiritual misfortune has often made my heart bleed within me."

No sooner said than done. That very day, without one word of farewell, Father Damien embarked with the bishop on a small vessel that had touched at the island of Maui with a consignment of fifty lepers bound for the settlement of Molokai. Upon their arrival at the settlement the bishop called all the people together and addressed them in a voice quivering with emotion: "So far, my children," said he, "you have been left alone and uncared for. But you shall be no longer. Behold, I have brought you one who will be a father to you, and who loves you so much that for your welfare and for the sake of your immortal souls, he does not hesitate to become one of you, to live and die with you!"

Thus, in his thirty-third year, did Father Damien voluntarily enter upon his mission among the lepers, a mission that was at last crowned with glorious martyrdom.

The island of Molokai, one of the dozen that form the Hawaiian Archipelago, is 40 miles in length and but seven miles wide in the widest part. From the superb cliffs that line its northern shore it tapers to a narrow desert in the south. One may pass in a few hours' ride from Gardens of Eden, walled in by fern-clad palisades and fed by slender waterfalls that seem to leap from the very cloud and are trebled in volume after every shower, to land that has never known a drop of rain—the trade-wind clouds are wrung dry before they cast their shadow on it, and from shore to shore it is the abomination of desolation.

Under those rain-fed windward cliffs lies a plateau, about 6000 acres in extent, washed on three sides by the tumultuous sea, while the fourth side is guarded by a precipitous mountain wall 2000 feet in height. The land there is grassy, undulating, scantily supplied with trees as one approaches the cliff. The rocky shore affords a landing, save in fair weather. Nature seems to have made this almost inaccessible tongue of land—it was once not lava that flowed into the sea that cooled it and claimed it for its own—nature seems to have set it aside for a particular purpose, and a grievous one it is, for this is the site of the leper settlements on Molokai. Nothing can be more formidable than the walls of adamant that shut it out from heights and depths of surpassing beauty. The very walls themselves are decked with hanging gardens of flowers and ferns, and festooned with pendulous vines that are but a foretaste of the perennial loveliness of the verdant vales beyond them.

I do not believe that Father Damien ever paused to contemplate the natural beauty of his environment, the sumptuous adornments of perpetual summer, the splendor of the sea. He had no time for the delights of the eye; his five senses went hungry or were revolted so long as he survived his painful exile.

Note these extracts from Father Damien's official report to the Hawaiian Board of Health. The reader will find that his whole heart was in his work, that he had eyes and ears for nothing else save the spiritual and temporal welfare of his afflicted people.

"By special providence of our Divine Lord, who during His public life showed a particular sympathy for lepers, my way was traced toward Kalawao in May 1873. I was then 33 years of age, enjoying a robust good health."

"About 80 of the lepers were in the hospital; the others with a very few kokua—helpers—had taken their abode further up toward the valley. They had cut down the old pandanus, or puhala groves to build their houses, though a great many had nothing but branches of castor-oil trees with which to construct their small shelters. These frail frames were covered with ki leaves, or with sugar-cane leaves; the best ones with pill grass."

"I myself was sheltered during several weeks under the single pandanus tree which is preserved up to the present in the churchyard. Under such primitive roofs were living pell-mell, without distinction of age or sex, old or new cases. All mortals were strangers to one another. These unfortunate outcasts of society. They passed their time with cards, the hula-hula—a native dance—drinking fermented ki-root beer, home-made alcohol, and with the sequels of these. Their clothes were far from being clean and decent, on account of the scarcity of fresh water, which had to be brought at that time from a great distance. The state of the sufferers was almost unbearable to a newcomer. Many a time in fulfilling

my priestly duty at their domiciles I have been compelled to run outside to breathe the fresh air. To counteract the bad smell, I made myself accustomed to the use of tobacco, whereupon the smell of the pipe preserved me somewhat from carrying in my clothes the noxious odors of the lepers. At that time the progress of the disease was fearful, and the rate of mortality very high. The miserable condition of the settlement gave it the name of a living graveyard, which name, I am happy to state, is no longer applicable to our place."

"As there were so many dying, my priestly duty toward them often gave me the opportunity to visit them in their domiciles, and though my exhortations were especially addressed to the prostrated, often they would fall upon the ears of public sinners, who, little by little, became conscious of the consequences of their wicked lives, and began to reform; and thus, with the hope of a merciful Savior, gave up their bad habits."

"Kindness to all, charity to the needy, a sympathizing hand to the sufferers and the dying, in conjunction with a solid religious instruction to my listeners—these have been my constant means of introducing moral habits among the lepers. I am happy to say that, assisted by the local administration, my labors here, which seemed to be almost in vain at the beginning, have, thanks to a kind Providence, been greatly crowned with success."

The Hawaiian Board of Health, composed of Protestants and unbelievers, being in complete ignorance of Catholic usages, attempted to compel Father Damien to leave the leper settlement for good, or remain there forever. His last appeal was to visit his bishop at suitable intervals so that he might make his confession. There was at that time no priest nearer to him to whom he could apply. He, therefore, went to Honolulu, as he was in duty bound, and in doing this he merely followed the example of the government physician who visited the settlement at stated intervals. Upon his return to the leper settlement he was officially notified that if he were to leave the settlement again, or even to visit, or the other portion of Molokai, he would be arrested immediately. To this piece of official insolence Father Damien replied, addressing the authorities in Honolulu: "I shall come. You must not prevent me from visiting my bishop." He continued: "to visit his bishop until he was joined at the settlement by a priest who could shrive him, and then he went no more. During all this time and for some years later Father Damien showed no signs of leprosy."

Father Damien wrote, when he could find the time, to the various members of his family; but these letters were few and far between. Here are a few extracts from them: ". . . Every one, with the exception of a few bigoted heretics, look upon me as Father. As for me, I make myself a leper with the lepers, to gain all to Jesus Christ. This is why in preaching I say, we lepers, not, my brethren, as in Europe. . . . The average of deaths is about one a day. Many are so destitute that there is nothing with which to pay their burial expenses. They are simply wrapped in a blanket. As far as my duties allowed, I make coffins for these people. . . . I have not a penny of income, yet nihil mihi deeret, I want for nothing. I have even alms to give away. How is this to be explained? That is His secret. Who promised to give a hundredfold to those who give up all for Him. . . . These ten years I have been on the mission I have built a church and chapel every year—I am not ashamed to act as carpenter or mason when it is for the glory of God. . . . I live all alone about my way of living. I live all alone in a little hut; lepers never enter it. In the morning, after mass, a woman who is not a leper comes to prepare my meal. My dinner consists of rice, meat, coffee and a few biscuits. For supper I take what was left from dinner, with a cup of tea, the water for which I boil over a lamp. My poultry yard furnishes me with eggs. I make only two meals a day, morning and evening. I rarely take anything but bread and butter. I am not much at home in the daytime. After dark I say my breviary by the light of my lamp; I study a bit, or write a letter. So don't wonder at getting only one letter a year from me." (This to his mother.) "I really have not the time to think of you except in my prayers. . . . My lepers are very fervent. They fill my two churches—at Kalawao and Kalanapapa—from morning till night, and pour forth their prayers to God with an ardor that would make some of our low countrymen blush. . . . I was a little annoyed at seeing my last letter printed in the Annales Catholiques. Once for all, let me tell you I don't like that done. I want to be unknown to the world, and now I find that I am being talked about on all sides, even in America. Sometimes I am inclined to envy my poor sick Christians, when I administer the last sacraments to them and bury them. During the winter I worked hard to enlarge my church and build a pretty tower. Manual work is very good for my health, and I feel well and happy among my sick people. . . . I have now been nearly seven years among the lepers. During that long period I have had the opportunity of closely observing and, as it were, touching with my hand, human misery under its most terrible aspect. Half the people are like living corpses which the worms have already begun to devour, at first internally, afterwards externally, until the most loathsome wounds are formed, which very rarely heal."

"Last year death carried off an unusually large number of Christians. There are many empty places in the church, but in the cemetery there is hardly room left to dig the graves. I was quite vexed the other day to find that they had begun to dig a grave just by the large cross, in the very spot which I had reserved for myself! I had to insist on the place being left vacant. The cemetery, church and presbytery form one enclosure; thus at night-time I am the sole keeper of this garden of death where my spiritual children lie at rest. My greatest pleasure is to go there to say my beads, and meditate on that unending happiness which so many of them are now enjoying. There, too, my thoughts dwell on the sufferings of Purgatory. I confess to you, my dear brother, the cemetery and the hospital, where the dying lie, are my best meditation books, as well for the benefit of my own soul as in view of preparing my instructions. . . . I found one of my children dying. She begged me to bring her the holy viaticum without delay. . . . I made her coffin myself and dug her grave. This morning after the requiem mass I was apprised of the death of two more members of my flock—so today I have these harlots. Often I carry holy viaticum publicly to the dying, as is done in Catholic countries. . . . I myself, strong, healthy, and vigorous bearing in my hands the blessed sacrament followed and preceded by one long line of lepers—some deprived of hands others of feet, crawl-

ing along. . . . As we went they could, joining in the great act of adoration. . . . In the afternoon, outside the church, took place a ceremony of quite another kind. The bishop, who was delegated by the Princess Regent—later Her Majesty Liliuokalani—for this purpose, solemnly invested me with the cross of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua. But this cross of red and gold did not dispense me from attending the confessional. . . ."

In a sketch so brief as this it is not possible to enter into the details of a life like Father Damien's. My two visits to the leper settlement and my acquaintance with the apostle of the lepers I have described at some length in a little volume entitled "The Lepers of Molokai." Here I can add but a few words to a tribute, all unworthy of the missionary and his works of mercy, offered in his memory with profoundest reverence and love.

A Reverend Mother, who knew Father Damien when he was still a novice, said to Father Pamphile, "Your brother is a saint, a St. Aloysius; no one can see him serve mass without being struck by his extreme devotion."

What would she have said had she seen him—as I did every morning during my last visit to the settlement—offer the holy sacrifice of the mass in his little chapel at Kalawao for a congregation composed of lepers? Even the acolytes who served him were lepers.

I don't care to dwell here upon the horrors of leprosy. Anyone who knows ought of that most loathsome of diseases must realize what it was for Father Damien to meet it and mingle with it daily for many years; and for him to be well aware that sooner or later he must become one with them in the flesh, as he was one with them in the spirit from the first moment of their intercourse. A single brief quotation from "The Lepers of Molokai" will suffice to picture what I saw in the hospital at Kalawao—what I shall never cease to regret having seen, so long as I live:

"A corner of the blanket was raised cautiously; a breathing object lay beneath—a face, a human face turned slowly toward us—a face on which scarcely a trace of humanity remained! The dark skin was puffed up and blackened; a kind of moss, gummy and glistening, covered it; the muscles of the mouth had contracted and laid bare grinning teeth; the thickened tongue lay like a fig between them; the eyelids curled tightly back, exposing the inner surface, and the protruding eyeballs, now shapeless and broken, looked out unlike burst grapes."

Father Damien was the veritable shepherd of his flock. In less than six years after he had taken charge of his people at the settlement, 1600 lepers had been buried under his immediate ministrations and he had often to act as undertaker and carpenter—making the coffin himself; he was grave-digger as well as pastor. It was fortunate that his health and strength were so long spared to him, for his burden was almost greater than he could bear. His bishop said:

"The natives are in constant wonder at his strength. They think it is a miracle, when they see Father Damien carrying a beam of wood up the hill, all by himself, which three or four of them together could scarcely lift."

One of the most beautiful tributes ever paid him came from the heart of one who is not a Catholic. The Queen of Hawaii, the admirable but unfortunate Liliuokalani, thus wrote Father Damien in 1881:

"Reverend Sir—I desire to express to you my admiration for the heroic and unselfish service you are rendering to the most unhappy of my subjects; and to pay, in some measure, a public tribute to the devotion, patience, and unbounded charity, with which you give yourself to the corporal and spiritual relief of these unfortunate people, who are necessarily deprived of the affectionate care of their relatives and friends."

"I know well that your labors and sacrifices have no other motive than the desire to do good to those in distress, and that you look for no reward but from the great God, our Sovereign Lord, who directs and inspires you. Nevertheless, to content my own earnest desire, I beg of you, Reverend Father, to accept the decoration of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, as a testimony of our sincere admiration for the efforts you are making to relieve the distress and lessen the sufferings of these afflicted people, as my sufferings had occasion to see on my recent visit to the settlement. I am, Sir, your friend."

"LILIUOKALANI."

Upon reading the following extract from a letter to Father Pamphile one might indeed believe that an element of the preternatural was not unknown in the life of Father Damien. He says: "Among the lepers was a Calvinist woman, as she called herself, who re-

(Continued on page 7)

Be a Man Among Men!

Are You the Man You Ought to Be? Are You as Strong as You Look? Or Have You Weak Nerves, Failing or Lost Vital Power, Waste of Strength, Variacoele, Poor Memory, Dull and Stupid Feelings, Lost Ambition, Weak Back and a General Breaking Down of Your Manly Powers?



Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined with drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health and vigor.

A Wonderful Cure.

Tomales, Marin Co., Cal., Jan. 26, 1902.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: One could not imagine the stage of suffering I passed through from stomach trouble and rheumatism. I was subjected to severe drug treatment, stomach pump treatment and diet treatment without the least relief. I grew disgusted with them all and as a last resort tried your belt, two years ago. In three days I could sling away my cane, and in three months was a new man, entirely cured and felt better than I had for years. Several of my friends have since purchased your belts. I would not part with mine for \$1,000 if I could not get another. Yours truly JOHN B. GUAY.

You Should Try It: Send for my book about it: free if you send this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

This is 'It'

Prices \$5.00 and \$6.00

The BANISTER is the best shoe sold in Honolulu. Everybody knows that. For dress, there's nothing that quite compares with the



James A. Banister Shoe

They are best in every sense of the word—best in quality, best in fit, best in style and as a natural consequence, best in value

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited 1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Cable at Sans Souci. The Honolulu end of the Mackay cable will in all probability be landed at Sans Souci. Superintendent Dickenson of the Mackay company is quoted at Hilo as having said arrangements are completing for the acquisition of a landing place there, and the report was partially confirmed yesterday by F. M. Hatch in Honolulu. Mr. Hatch said that negotiations were pending but had not been completed for the sale of a strip of land at Sans Souci to the Mackay company. Only sufficient for a landing station is desired and only a narrow strip will be taken by the company.

THE V-A-S-E.

From the madding crowd they stand apart,	And they edged away from Kalamazoo
The maidens four and the work of Art;	But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred
And none might tell from sight alone	To crush the stranger with one small word.
In which had Culture ripest grown—	Deftly hiding reprore in praise,
The Gotham Million fair to see,	She cries: "'Tis, indeed a lovely vase!"
The Philadelphia Pedigree,	But brief her unworthy triumph, when
The Boston Mind of azure hue,	The lofty one from the house of Penn.
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo—	With a consciousness of two grandpas,
For all loved Art in a seemly way,	Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vase!"
With an earnest soul and a capital A	And glances round with an anxious thrill
Long they worshipped, but no one broke	Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill.
The sacred stillness, until up spoke	But the Boston maid smiles courteously,
The Western one from the nameless place,	And gently murmurs, "Oh, pardon me"
Who, blushing, said "What a lovely vase."	I did not catch your remark, because
Over three faces a sad smile flew,	I was so entranced with that charming vase."

—James Jeffrey Roche in Life

The large demand for Vases has induced the Pacific Hardware Co. to place on sale at their Bethel Street Department, an invoice intended for the Holidays:

Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass, Florentine Faience, Majolica, etc., etc., in every variety of design and shape.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd. BETHEL STREET, ABOVE CASTLE & COOK'S

So far as the Philippines are concerned we are getting out of the woods. In his Memorial address at Arlington the President, for the first time, spoke of Philippine independence as the ultimate goal of our efforts in the East Indies. Independence is a word which has been studiously avoided in the past both by Roosevelt and McKinley. There have been mild substitutes for it but nothing that indicated a purpose or even a willingness on the part of the Government to let the Philippines go. Now, however, the President speaks of the American design as being "the slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual which is THE ONLY SURE FOUNDATION UPON WHICH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE CAN BE BUILT." We are, therefore, building a foundation upon which the Philippines, when they are able, will be permitted to erect their own edifice of self-government.

It is a project which ought to add zest to our Fourth of July celebration. To hold the Philippines as a conquered province and make their people subjects of the United States, would be to sharply dissent from the principles out of which the Fourth of July derives its meaning. Moreover, to stay there in any case would be to pile up military and naval expenses, threaten the Monroe doctrine, weaken our line of national defense and invest us with dangerous local problems due to possible changes in the tariff. From every point of view we are better off of the Philippines than last time.

Assuming that independence is not a tentative decision it should be the duty of Congress to follow up the idea with a joint resolution such as was passed for the benefit of Cuba proclaiming the purpose of the United States to ultimately leave the Philippines a republican form of government. If that were done fighting would cease and two-thirds of the army might be called home at once.

Paymaster Sullivan, U. S. N., who has been declared by an examining board "mentally, morally and physically unfit for promotion" is not unknown in Honolulu. He was here with the naval forces in 1898 and was noted for his bitter denunciation of the annexation policy of Harrison. Shortly before that time he had been court-martialed for taking publicly, in interviews at Vancouver, the British side of the Behring Sea quarrel with the United States. Escaping a dishonorable discharge he came here. Later his accounts got muddled and he was cashiered, only to return again to the Navy by grace of a Congressional resolution procured by influential friends of his wife's family. As long as he appears to be on the verge of losing his billet for good, Sullivan was last here on the Wisconsin.

There is no likelihood that Martiniere will be abandoned. Even if the inhabitants survived the eruptions they would still want to take their places. Where Vesuvius buried cities the grape-growers soon gathered on the ruins and that region is now covered with villages and farms. Lisbon was not abandoned when 60,000 people were swept into eternity by a volcanic wave. In the broken country where Bardai-san blew up and came down again the Japanese husbandman has built his thatched houses and planted rice. Central America has been repeatedly crushed and riven by earthquakes but the human tribe hangs on. It will be the same way at Martiniere and St. Vincent when the fires die down and the country smiles again.

The volcano is well worth visiting. It is giving just enough of a show to please everybody without causing alarm; and it is not likely to do worse. One difference between Mt. Pelee and Kilauea is that the latter has two craters, its own and the crater of Mauna Loa, which can take care of surplus gases. There are, besides, numberless vents large enough to let out jets of steam. Mt. Pelee was closed up and had a lake in its crater, the dropping of which through an earthquake rift may have started the trouble by an explosion of steam. When a volcano, known to be dormant, not extinct, becomes clogged up, one may look for trouble. But the Hawaiian outlets appear to be as clear as a new chimney.

The locusts are busy all over the world. In Europe and the Eastern part of the United States the variety which appears every seventeen years is ravaging crops and in Southern California locusts of this or some other kind are doing similar damage. The late Oriental flies report that in Kwangsi, China and further North, locusts have destroyed all the crops of rice and wheat and reduced the population to famine.

The Hongkong Daily Press complains that even the paper on which the Government Gazette—Hongkong's official organ—is printed comes from America. The Chinese door being open the Yankee is managing to toss quite a few things in.

The Boers now realize their good sense, if they didn't before, in leaving their cities and their mines intact. There is something to live in and to work at now, of which the Boers command their share.

Mr. Chamberlain is collecting the back dues of popularity which he couldn't get during the first year or so of the Boer war.

Gen. Miles boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination hasn't been promoted yet above the rank of private.

VOLCANOES OF AMERICA.

Professor Israel C. Russell in his book on the "Volcanoes of America" says that they form a part of a great system of volcanic vents which may be said to surround the Pacific Ocean. This "chain of fire" extends along the west border of South America, where its course is marked in the Andes by some of the loftiest igneous mountains in the world; it is narrow and well defined on the west border of Central America and far into Mexico, where still steaming craters define its position.

The volcanic belt broadens in the northern part of Mexico and the United States, but is unmarked by active craters. Again contracting and approaching close to the ocean shore, and in several instances marked by island volcanoes, the igneous belt follows the coast of British Columbia and Alaska, and extends westward throughout the length of the Aleutian Islands. Still active craters in Alaska show the positions of earth fractures, which unite the volcanic belt of the New World with the still more energetic volcanoes of Kamchatka, Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand.

Interesting in connection with the Martiniere disaster and the statements of eminent scientists, and particularly geologists, says the New York Times, is the fact that they ascribe the growth of the American continent to a circle of volcanoes in the original archaic nucleus, and the sea, which occupied what is now the Mississippi valley and the northward extension of the same interior basin on the arctic regions. They think they see the growth of another continent in the West Indies through the recent terrific volcanic action there.

Recent as have been the migrations of civilized people into North America they have witnessed volcanic outbreaks that are scarcely second to any that have occurred elsewhere on the earth during the same period. There are 13 volcanoes in the United States and 11 in Alaska. There are none in the Eastern States—that is, none that have been active in millions of years. Several of the Western volcanoes have shown signs of life in the past, and may not now be dead.

Cinder Cone, near Lassen Peak, California, has been twice in eruption within 200 years. At the summit of the cone there is a well-developed crater with a double rim. The whole aspect of Cinder Cone suggests recent disturbance, yet there is evidence that the earliest eruption occurred before the beginning of the last century. Its age is shown by the relations of the old and new forest trees to the volcanic sand of the first eruption there.

Mount Hood, in Northwestern Oregon, was ascended in 1888 by M. W. Gorman, who reported that there are still steaming rifts on the south side of the mountain. He stated that the sulphurous fumes from the openings will discolor silver at a distance of half a mile. Clouds gather above the crater and have more than once in recent years given rise to reports in Portland that Mount Hood threatens an eruption. Arnold Hayne, who has examined the summit, however, says that there have been no eruptions of Mount Hood within the memory of man.

It is stated by George Gibbs, of the American Geographical Society, that stumps of trees occur in abundance on the side of Mount Hood, above the present timber line, suggesting that formerly the heat of the mountain was sufficient to encourage the growth of forests at an elevation impossible when the mountain grew cold.

Mount St. Helena, in Washington, according to scientists, is extinct. Frontiersmen, however, state that it has been active within the last 50 years. The most northerly of the volcanic piles connected with the Cascade Mountains south of the United States-Canadian boundary is Mount Baker. On clear days it can be seen from Puget Sound. George Gibbs wrote in 1873 that he had been told by officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and also by Indians, that Mount Baker was in eruption in 1843, and that "it broke out simultaneously with Mount St. Helena, covering the whole country with ashes." It was reported that during the eruption the neighboring river, the Skagit, was obstructed, and that the country for miles around was covered with fire. Scientists are skeptical. They say the flames were forest fires.

OUR FISHERIES.

Prof. Gilbert of the Albatross tells us that the food fishes of Hawaii are few in number and poor in quality. In that case it seems incumbent on the United States Fish Commission to do what it can to remedy the lack. Other tropical islands, similar as to shore line and inlets and sea bottom to these of Hawaii have edible fish which ought to thrive here. Cannot these varieties be introduced? Cannot we have our sea preserves replenished, augmented with new stock just the same as we are adding to and improving, through government aid, our timber and plant resources?

These islands in particular need fish and plenty of them. Japanese, who form the majority population, are all fish-eaters. The natives prefer fish to anything else than poi. Chinese and whites make much use of all forms of sea food. Bullet ponds cannot alone meet this supply. There must be plenty of deep sea fishing to depend upon.

Something could be done, of course, to increase the number of fishes we now have by stopping the methods which exterminate them. An attempt was made in the late Legislature to pass an anti-small-mesh net law, but it was beaten by the ludicrous publicists who controlled that ignorant assembly. Men who knew, pointed out that the netting of minnows, which is carried by natives and Chinese when the little fish enter island streams, would in time destroy our fish resources altogether. It was shown that Pearl Harbor, which used to swarm with fish, is now becoming depopulated. The reply of one of the Legislative statesmen was: "God takes care of the fish and we need not interfere with His work." This pious sentiment was approved by the rest of the crowd, among whose ancestors were probably some of the choice spirits who refused to stop cutting away our sandalwood forests on the ground that the trees were in the hands of an All-Wise Providence and when destroyed would be replenished in God's good time.

Hayti has solved the problem of what shall be done with her ex-Presidents. She offers a reward for their capture.

If Legislative incapacity rule the Territory, the United States for the nurture of its fisheries. It assuredly ought not to look in vain when the matter so vitally affects the needs of our population.

Supt. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement wants to raise a sum of money by public subscription, about \$150 all told, to give his wards a good time on the Fourth of July. The money subscription was so far and did so much good as to prompt the Superintendent to ask for an Independence day fund. Anything to make life more tolerable for the lepers and take their minds off their troubles is in the nature of a humane and Christian service, even if it expresses itself in fireworks and horse-races. On this account, Mr. McVeigh should find Honolulu responsive to his call.

The character of the farm populations in New England and the Middle States is slowly but surely changing. Although land is as cheap in rural New York as in Iowa, young American farmers are quick to leave the East with its proximity to great markets and settle in the West. This leaves the Eastern openings to immigrants, who are quick to seize them. In many northern townships Irish owners have practically supplanted Yankees, the latter having struck out for the West. French Canadians, Swedes and Germans are also taking up many of the old homesteads.

Hereafter saloon licenses will not be granted by the Executive Council until the Anti-Saloon League and other parties interested have a chance to scan them. In other words there will be no underground railroad. The public, which is getting sensitive on the saloon question, will welcome this move as one made in its own interests.

King Edward is an elderly man who must begin to expect the ill that flesh is heir to. He cannot eat a daily banquet, ride out in the rain, entertain visiting princes and carry his share of the worries of an empire, without feeling his years. It will be remarkable if he gets through the coronation week without needing a doctor.

Mr. Cayless' statement, printed in a Washington paper, that Hawaii is in peril of volcanoes, is quite excusable. Mr. Cayless has got so used to thinking that the islands will be destroyed by Gov. Dole and the missionaries, that even their most innocent phenomena excite his nerves.

The friends of good government are always glad to welcome visiting Congressmen, either as individuals or as commissions. If a committee visits us to look into the crown lands it will be enough to turn its members into useful allies of Hawaii.

There was prophesy in Yardi's cartoon which showed a Chinaman pushing a Chinaman on the track in the face of an advancing trolley car.

President Roosevelt not only carries a revolver but he is such an expert in its use that no cranks are likely to get crazy enough to attack him.

Fast Railroad Service.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The new special train over the Pennsylvania road that is to make the trip from Chicago to Jersey City in twenty hours, arrived at the latter place at 8:35 o'clock this morning, three minutes ahead of schedule time.

The New York Central's first twenty-hour train from Chicago arrived at the Grand Central station at 9:26 a. m. today, four minutes ahead of time. The train averaged forty-nine miles an hour for the entire trip of 940 miles.

The running of these twenty-hour trains by the Pennsylvania and New York Central inaugurates the fastest regular service ever attempted between Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, June 16.—New York to Chicago in nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes—that is the record time made by the new fast trains put into service by the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads yesterday. The twenty-hour schedules over both were more than equalled. The train of the former road that left New York yesterday at 10:55 p. m. arrived here three minutes ahead of time at 8:52 this morning. The Lake Shore train made exactly the same time, arriving three minutes ahead of the schedule at 9:54 a. m.

Prince for God-Father.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Blume of Newark by consenting to adopt a fourth child, a boy, the twins who were born the day Emperor William's yacht was launched. Mrs. Blume wrote to the Prince, saying that she would like to name the boy twins William and Henry, and asking if he would stand as sponsor. She has just heard from the German consul at this city that Prince Henry has consented and expressed the hope that the twins may some day do honor to their names. The Prince also sent a check for a good sum for each boy.

Austrian Steamer Ashore.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 14.—The steamer Frederica, from Palermo, bound for New York and Philadelphia with a cargo of lemons and nuts, ran ashore on the southeast part of the island today in a dense fog. She lies in a bad position on the rocks. The Frederica is an Austrian steamer engaged in the Mediterranean freight-carrying trade. She sailed from Trieste on May 16th for Palermo, Sicily, and left the latter port for New York and Philadelphia on June 6.

Against Sugar B-basis.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Palma of Cuba has indicated to President Roosevelt his conviction that the rebate proposition relative to Cuban sugar would be not only very objectionable in itself, but would be extensively expensive and almost impossible to carry out in the distribution.

Killed Her Children.

JACKSON, Miss., June 16.—Mrs. L. Westrop, a white woman living near Martin, a small station several miles from here, last evening killed five of her children by shooting them to death in an out-house and afterward burning the structure over their bodies. The woman escaped.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

It is reported that Father Wendelin has tendered his resignation to the Board of Health.

Frank R. Vida, late in the employ of the Union Feed Company, and one of its directors, will locate in Argentina.

Miss Ellen A. Cook and Mr. Alfred Seymour Kenway were quietly married Thursday evening at St. Andrew's chapel.

The Governor and the heads of the different public departments visited the schools yesterday, this being the last day of the school year.

Nearly 50 children of various nationalities and from several kindergartens, were entertained by Mrs. Walter Hoffmann at her residence on Judd street last Wednesday.

A loss of about \$20,000 falls to the wrong side of the books of the different sufferers from the fire at the corner of Fort and Queen streets which occurred yesterday morning.

Henry S. Townsend's letter from Mindanao is supplemented by a personal note in which the writer says: "It may be hard for your readers to realize that the late disturbances have not in any degree endangered Americans not directly connected with the army and navy in that particular locality. Moros carry arms about and just while I have been writing this note, my youngest boy has bought a Kris from one of them at my door. I do not feel any more danger among these people than I would among Connecticut Yankees."

(From Monday's daily.)

Tenders for supplying the Board of Health with supplies will be received up to June 25th, at 12 o'clock noon.

Supt. McVeigh of the leper settlement has raised about \$200 for use in giving a Fourth of July celebration at Kalaupapa.

The assets of the bankrupt estate of Dr. Nichols were sold at auction Saturday by J. F. Morgan. The residence of Dr. Nichols at Makiki brought \$11,500. Margaret H. Cooke was the purchaser, buying the property for his brother. A horse and buggy was sold for \$200 and two cows brought \$150. John Emmelhuth bought a golfing outfit for \$450. He says politics are dull and he needs sport.

A runaway horse from the Club Stables created a little excitement on downtown streets yesterday afternoon. The animal, which was attached to a two-seated buggy, started from near the stables, ran down Fort street to Hotel, where it nearly collided with an electric car, and made a woman seek safety on the fence in front of the Young building. The animal then continued up Hotel street to Richards and turned down to King street, where it was stopped. A native boy did the work, catching the runaway by the ear, as there was no sign of a bridle or rein.

Joseph Bumiller, Miss Edna Bumiller and Miss Mary Gilmore will be here Sunday from Los Angeles en route to Honolulu.—Examiner.

Albert Maxfield Webster and Miss Clara Farrell De Cew were married yesterday. They will be at home after September 4 at No. 1055 Beretania avenue.

Work upon the ball room extension to the legislative hall is progressing rapidly and the hall will be completed in plenty of time for the Fourth of July celebration.

The wedding of Mr. Charles E. King of the Kamehameha Schools and Miss Jeanne T. Bates is to take place on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel at Kamehameha. Friends are invited.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in Mendocino, Cal., on June 11, of Mrs. Henry M. Benson, wife of Major Benson, formerly a partner in the drug firm of Benson, Smith & Co. She died very suddenly. Her oldest son, Percy Benson, is a resident of Honolulu.

The coroner's jury empaneled in the case of Sam Hiram, the Hawaiian who died recently at the Queen's hospital of injuries received during a collision with a hack driven by James Brown, met yesterday afternoon and brought in a verdict to the effect that Hiram came to his death from hemorrhage of the lungs due to an accident.

SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co. report the sugar market as follows to local correspondents:

Sugar—No changes since the 12th inst. in the local market or for export, prices established March 15th still being in force.

Basis—June 12th, "arrive" sale 800 tons at 34c; 12th, "to arrive" sale 800 tons at 34c, since which no sales; consequently basis for 56 degrees Centrifugal in New York remains at 35c; San Francisco 3.125c.

New York Rediff—No change. London Beets—June 11 to 14, 5s 2d. London Cane—June 11 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 3s; Fair Refining 6d 5s; same date last year 11s 9d and 10s 3d respectively. July Beets 6s 4 1/2d against 5s 9 1/2d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The Raw Sugar market is firm according to latest mail advices from New York, under date of 11th inst., and it would seem from present indications that the favorable features now existing will prevail for the immediate future. Receipts were light the past week and the market is strengthened correspondingly. Refined is in fair demand since the advance on 8th inst. European markets slightly easier. Offerings from Java have attracted little attention so far in this country, but there is every probability that purchases in India will be increased materially in view of the fact that the German and Austrian granulated, that formerly went to India in large quantities, must now be replaced by sugars not subject to the Indian counter-vailing duties.

German Sugar Taxes—The government bill agreed to by the sugar committee 13th inst. provides for the following new rates: Consumption duty from September, 1903, 12 marks per 100 kilos (equal to 1.20c lb). Consumption duty from September, 1905, 10 marks per 100 kilos (equal to 1.00c per lb). Surplus on Raw sugar 4.40 marks per 100 kilos (equal to .44c per lb). Surplus on Refined sugar 4.50 marks per 100 kilos (equal to .45c per lb). These rates have yet to be passed by the Reichstag as a whole. The present Consumption Duty is 20 marks per 100 kilos (equal to 2.10c per lb). The present Surplus is 20 marks per 100 kilos (equal to 2.10c per lb).

The schooner Otella, Pederson and Robert Lowers arrived at Port Townsend on the 14th inst. The schooner from Honolulu, passed in at Neah Bay on the same day.

Ringing Noises

(From Saturday's daily.)

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." B. Loxe, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, etc., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials.—Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve reinsurance companies 8,390,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,900,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,290,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Humboldt-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

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BOMBARD LA GUAYRA

Venezuela Once Again In State of Crisis.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Monday, June 16.—Advices received today announce that the Venezuela revolutionists attacked La Guayra, the port of Caracas, Saturday, June 7. The government answered by shelling Maricao, a suburb of La Guayra, from the forts ashore and from the Venezuelan warship Miranda. Only peaceful women were killed.

All the commercial houses at La Guayra were closed the day of the bombardment and the inhabitants were panic stricken. Eventually, the revolutionists, who numbered about 400 men, were repulsed. They destroyed the bridge at Boqueron, on the Caracas (English) railroad, and stopped traffic for twelve hours. They also cut the French cable and the telegraph wires.

The people of Caracas were thrown into a state of alarm and everyone began buying provisions, apprehensive of a siege.

The situation in Venezuela as these advices were sent, indicates that a crisis is near at hand.

A Dutch warship and the German cruiser Falke left Lu Curacao today for La Guayra.

NEW YORK, June 16.—General Pomilio Gutierrez, as commander in chief of the army in operations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Isthmus of Panama, in view of the special powers conferred upon him by the Vice President of the republic, has issued, says a Panama dispatch to the Herald, his first decree. It is to the effect that he practically assumes command of all the sea and land forces of this department.

The police force will continue under the command of the Governor of this department.

All future naval and military appointments will be made by separate decree.

COLOMBIAN LEADER TALKS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—General Gabriel Vargas Santos, head of the Liberal party of Colombia and leader of the Liberal army now engaged in trying to overthrow the Conservative party, which is in possession of the government, is in this city. The exact nature of the General's business here has not been definitely learned, but it is believed he came north to confer with his chief of staff, General Focion Soto, on the progress of the Illinois revolution in the Panama province and in the Casamere territory. Speaking of events in Colombia he said:

"If our troops can conquer in the Isthmus of Panama we shall be able to make much better progress against the Conservative forces. We have many armed men in the Casamere and San Martin territories in the Magdalena province. If we had Panama we would be able to raise sufficient funds to end the war in our favor. At present we need warships in the Atlantic in order to take Cartagena and Barranquilla. Now we can get arms and ammunition only through Venezuela and through the Orinoco river.

"We are suffering from some of the recent victories of our opponents, but their successes are only temporary and in no way disheartening to us. We are called rebels when we are real patriots who are fighting to obtain our share in the government and the initiation of reforms which would make our country progressive.

"We are fighting for principles. We do not wish completely to drive the Conservatives from power, but we insist that our party be allowed its proper representation in the Chamber of Deputies. Since 1885 we have not been represented, except by two men, though we are half the population. We advocate modern monetary standards. We have cried out for years for a system of education which will bring our children up to a higher appreciation of life. We have fought for improvement in our national life, and if we can gain adequate representation in our Parliament we shall begin at once on these changes. The foreigners with interests in Colombia and all the progressive people of the island are with us. Of course the Panama canal is a great factor in the present war."

General Santos is 70 years of age. He has been fighting since 1854 and has taken part in twenty-two battles.

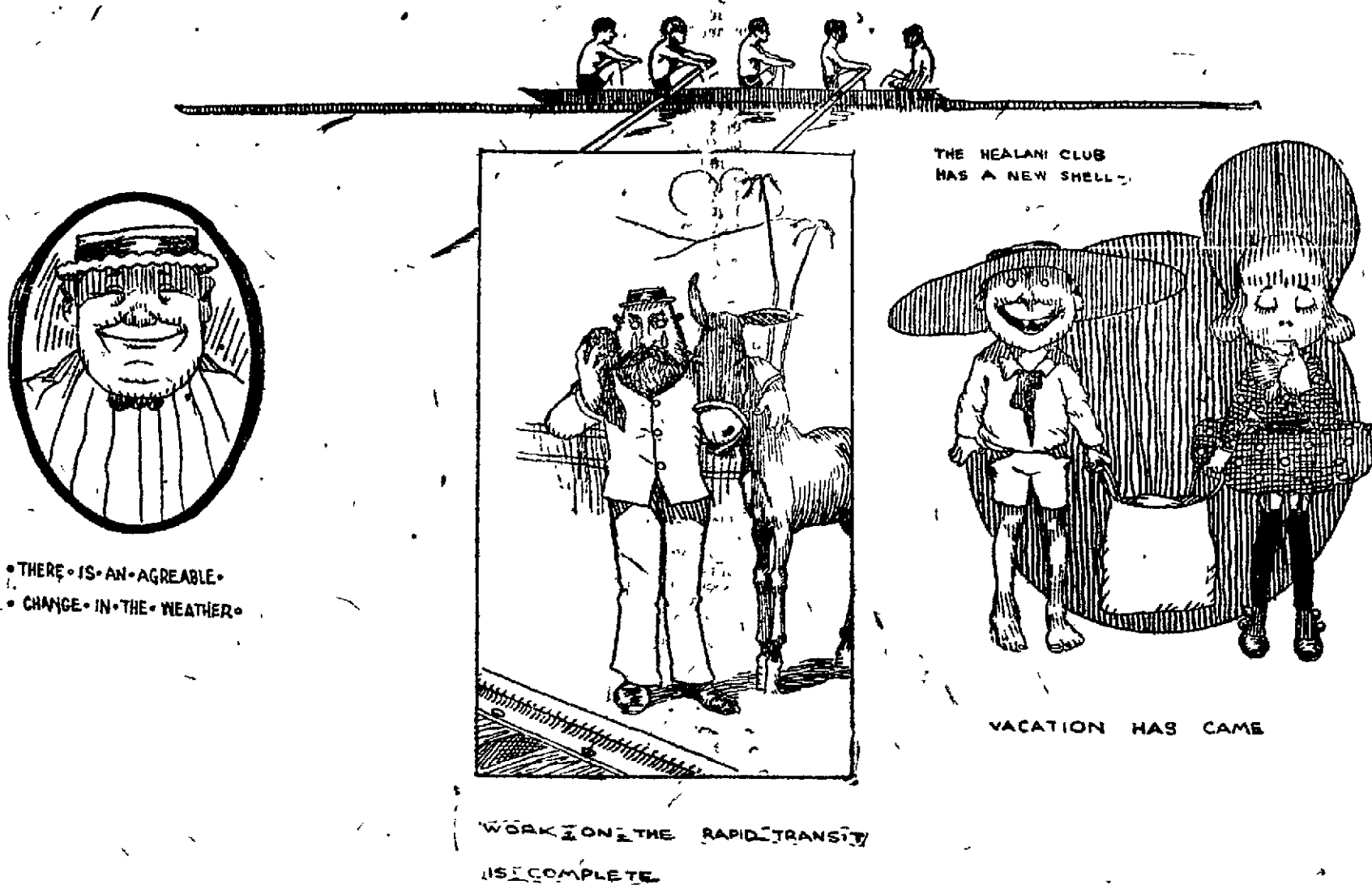
Sixty Thousand Exiles.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—An enumeration of the persons, including working people, expelled from various cities during the last two and a half years of the administration of the late M. Siplaguine, the Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated April 15, drawn up by the instructions of M. von Plehwe, who succeeded M. Siplaguine, shows the enormous total of 60,000. M. von Plehwe has decided to clean this slate so far as possible and permit the exiled people to return, as he does not desire to inherit the hatred inspired by M. Siplaguine. It is said that Plehwe is inclined to adopt milder measures generally, but the reactionists, under the leadership of Count Sheremetieff, are still influential with the Czar.

Cuba for State.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Fiskins today introduced a joint resolution in the Senate providing for the annexation of Cuba and its admission as a state of the Union. The resolution grants the consent of Congress to the creation of the Republic of Cuba as a state of the Union, "to be called the State of Cuba, with a republican form of government, a constitution to be adopted by the people of said republic by deputies in convention assembled with the consent of the existing government."

PICTORIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK



THERE IS AN AGREEABLE
CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

WORK ON THE RAPID TRANSIT
IS COMPLETE.

THE NEALANI CLUB
HAS A NEW SHEL.

VACATION HAS COME

BERGER'S BAND HAD A FINE TIME ON THE ISLE OF KAUAI

(From Monday's daily.)

KAPPELMEISTER BERGER and the members of the Hawaiian Band returned to Honolulu yesterday morning in the steamer W. G. Hall, from a two weeks' musical tour of Kauai, and tonight will again delight Honolulu with a concert at Emma Square. The band boys had a good time on Kauai, and also a very hard trip, with plenty of work. The story of the last stages of the tour is told by Captain Berger in his characteristic way. He says:

"We played eighteen different times in eighteen different places. It is needless to say that every time we played we had big audiences, but on the other hand it was a very hard trip for the band to play at so many places and so often. We had to pack everything along, and this included two sets of instruments, brass and string, two singers, music, stands, etc. We used busses, wagons and steamers to make the tour."

"However, 'All's well that ends well,' and we are home again and right glad we are, too. It was very warm on Kauai and there is any quantity of red dust. There are also a lot of very generous people on the Garden Isle, and I wish to thank one and all of them. We arrived at Niihau from Waima on the steamer Mikahala on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock and a committee was there to direct us when and where we had to play while at Lihue and vicinity. We had to take to wagons right away to play at Hanalei. We arrived there about 8 o'clock and played to an immense audience. On Wednesday afternoon at the Lihue Hotel we played to a select audience, because it was raining and everybody couldn't attend. On Wednesday evening at the residence of Dr. Watt we played in the presence of the biggest audience during our stay."

"On Thursday afternoon we gave a concert in the park of the church, a beautiful spot covered with immense trees that seemed like a real Paradise. That evening we were at the

beach of Nawiliwili. There was fine, cool weather, a beautiful moon and gentle waves. Afterwards we went to an entertainment at Kalapaki, given by the Rices. Friday morning we went to the Government School. It was a pleasure to see the hundreds of women and children, the fine dresses showing in all the colors of the rainbow. And what different races! Hawaiians beat all the nations of the earth, and they will all be good Americans by and by. Friday evening," continued the Kappelemeister, "we went to the beautiful home of George Wilcox. The evening was perfect and the place ideal; we played the echo pieces when the band has to divide and go into four different places, and the effect was marvelous."

"Saturday morning we gave a very select concert at the home of the Rices, where the girls sang opera, and then we sat down to a spread as only Mr. and Mrs. Rice can spread. Even Paul Isenberg helped the band and sang 'Like me a Like.' Then we packed up and went to the landing, where we played for an hour and then took to the boats. Let me end my narrative with his, Fare thee well, beautiful Kauai, Aloha Nui!"

The band will play this evening at Emma Square. The program is as follows:

March—"Our Guiding Star".....Wright
Overture—"Semiramide".....Rossini
Selection—"A Runaway Girl".....Monckton
(a) "My Adeline".....
"The Gray and the Blue".....
(b) Mrs. N. Alapai
(c) "Marie Louise".....
(d) "Coro".....
Miss I. Kellias.

PART II.

Selection—"Musical Review".....Riviere
Waltz—"The Wandering Minstrel".....Kiesler
Mazurka—"The Carina".....Ganne
Finale—"Florodora".....Stuart
"Aloha Oe"....."Hawaii Ponoi"
"The Star Spangled Banner"

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Call says editorially:

Census Bulletin No. 169 gives the statistics of agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands, and they are the more interesting because this is the first time the census of the Islands has been taken by the United States. It is noted, however, that as the Census Bureau was unable to obtain reports of expenditures for taxes, insurance, feed of stock and similar expenses, no estimate of the net income of farms can be given. Furthermore, the bureau has been unable to get detailed statements as to irrigation, but the importance of it as a factor in the agricultural development of the Islands is plainly set forth in the report.

The Territory of Hawaii is composed of twenty islands, of which only seven are inhabited. On June 1, 1900, when the census was taken, the farms numbered 273 and were valued at \$50,029,956. Of this amount, \$3,545,895, or 59 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$46,484,061, or 94.1 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$11,484,890, and of live stock, \$2,570,142. These values, added to that of farms, gives the "total value of farm property," \$74,064,938, an average agricultural investment per inhabitant of \$481.00.

In 1894 the Republic of Hawaii took possession of the crown lands and consolidated them with those previously known as "government lands," under the general designation of "public lands." For the purpose of promoting the settlement and cultivation of these lands the Government provides public lands may be acquired by individuals by homestead lease, right of purchase, lease, cash freehold, special agreement and cash sales.

The amount of public lands in the Islands is large, but not all of it is suitable for cultivation. The report says of the original "crown lands" there remain 920,583 acres, and of the "government lands" 789,522 acres, making a total of 1,710,115 acres, valued at \$3,480,400, now classed as "public land." According to the report of the Governor of Hawaii for 1901, only 1,371,232 acres are now under lease, from which the Government receives an annual rental of \$70,802. As this area contains many great expanses of mountains and forest lands, unsuitable for agriculture, only 52 per cent of it is reported as being included in the Territory's 273 farms.

The farms of the Islands are owned or operated by six classes of farmers: Whites, Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, South Sea Islanders and negroes. Only the first three classes are either numerous or important on account of their holdings. The total value of the farm property of the white operators constitutes 52.1 per cent of the total farm property of the Territory. The average area of their farms is 232.4 acres in excess of that of the farms of the part Hawaiians, who have the next highest average. The Chinese farmers, 82.3 per cent of whom are tenants, operate less than one-sixteenth as much land as the Hawaiians, who rank second in the matter of total farm area, but the total value of their holdings, \$2,945,905, exceeds that of the Hawaiians, \$1,045,900. This total, however, is considerably in excess of the actual wealth of the Chinese farmers of Hawaii, as the actual value of the farm property of the 32 Chinese owners is but \$212,620.

As is well known, the sugar industry is the largest in the Islands. There are 170 plantations engaged in sugar growing, covering 1,643,117 acres of land, or

LEPERS ENJOYED SPORTS ON KAMEHAMEHA DAY

Kamehameha day at the Leper Settlement was celebrated in a style not hitherto attempted there and the racing propensities of the lepers were given free rein, a program of twenty-seven events being run off. One of the residents of the Settlement, who is something of an artist, has made some clever sketches of the various scenes of the day's sports, which The Advertiser will reproduce. Superintendent Jack McVeigh by dint of hard work both in Honolulu and at the Settlement, had money enough to make the day a financial success. The following letter from Kalaupapa is self-explanatory:

Kalaupapa, June 19, 1902.
A. L. C. Atkinson, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: In behalf of the entire settlement I desire to thank you for the interest you have manifested and the time you have devoted in collecting for us the sum of \$100 for the 11th of June sports, and I believe it is safe to say that never have a hundred dollars given more joy and pleasure to a multitude as it did to the inhabitants of this place, on the aforesaid 11th of June. It was a day that will long be remembered by us of the committee who had charge of the sports for the day, and those who came to see the fun beg once more to thank you and those who contributed, and also our genial superintendent for making the day such a memorable one.

Long live Honolulu and her generous people. Respectfully yours,

J. K. WAIMAU,
Sec'y Com on 11th of June Sports.

A report of the manner in which the money was expended, accompanies the letter of thanks. It is as follows:

Prizes, total amount.....\$86.50
One pig, \$3.50, less \$3, sold.....2.50
One tin lard......45
Thirteen lbs potatoes......35
One pkg. backs......10
Five yards brown cotton......35
Four yards turkey red......60
Labor......1.50

Balance on hand.....\$ 7.50

The program for the races and the results are given herewith:

First Race—1/4-mile dash, for pony. Free to all. Purse \$7.00. Entries: Bay View, by R. M. Pahau; Kau Ka Ohu, by Kekepaup; Palakala, by Jno. Bell; Pua Mele, by J. Kanani; Munnle, by Geo. Kaepa. Race won by Bay View.

Second Race—1/4-mile dash for bicyclists. Free to all. Purse \$2.50. Entries: John Fernandez, Eli Waiwaloe. Race won by John Fernandez.

Third Race—1/4-mile dash for horses that never entered any race before. Free to all. Purse \$8.00. Entries: Mikimiki, by Hoside Mallelauli, by J. Kanani; Manu, by Kaahiki, Mahuli, by J. Kanani; Lelaala, by Palikapu; Grey, by J. Kapuni. Race won by Mikimiki.

Fourth Race—1/4-mile foot race. Purse \$3.00. Entries: Kalani Makini, Albert Galaspo, J. Pomaikai, Kawehi. Race won by Kalani Makini. Time 2:11.

Fifth Race—1/4-mile dash, match race. Free to all. Purse \$12.00. Entries: Kau Ka Opu, by Jno. Bell; Midnight, by J. Maloni; Malle Lauli, by J. Kanani. Race won by Kau Ka Opu. Time .50.

Sixth Race—1/4-mile trotting race to saddle. Free to all. Purse \$5.00. Entries: Malle Lauli, by J. Kanani; Mariposa, by Palikapu, B. H., by T. K. Nathaniel. Race won by B. H.

Seventh Race—1/4-mile relay race. Free to all. Purse \$4.00. Entries: First team—J. Kaupane, Alex. Smith, Geo. Kaepa, C. Travis. Second team—Kalani, A. Galaspo, Hukia, Kalai. Race won by J. Kaupane and his team.

Eighth Race—1/4-mile handicap race. Purse \$10.00. Entries: Kau Ka Opu, by Jno. Bell; Midnight, by Jno. Maloni. Race won by Kau Ka Opu.

Ninth Race—50 yards foot race for boys. Purse \$1.50. Won by Keaka.

Tenth Race—200 yards foot race. Free to all. Purse \$2.50. Won by J. Kaupane.

Eleventh Race—100 yards barrel race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by Kaahue.

Twelfth Race—50 yards leap frog race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by J. Kaupane and A. Galaspo.

Thirteenth Race—100 yards foot race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by J. Kaupane.

Fourteenth Race—50 yards barrel race for boys. Purse \$1.50. Won by Keaka.

Fifteenth Race—50 yards three-legged race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by C. Travis and J. Kaupane.

Sixteenth Race—Potato race. Free to all. Purse \$1.00. Won by Geo. Kaepa.

Seventeenth Race—50 yards wheelbarrow race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by Albert Galaspo.

Running race. Free to all. Purse \$1.50. Won by Kaahue.

Standing long jump. Free to all. Purse \$1.50. Won by Kaahue.

High jump. Free to all. Purse \$1.50. Won by Joe Mahoe.

Putting the shot. Free to all. Purse \$1.50. Won by Kaahue.

200-yard walking race. Free to all. Purse \$2.00. Won by Chas. Wainui.

50-yards stilt race. Free to all. Purse \$1.50. Won by D. K. Ku.

Pie eating contest for men. Purse \$1.00. Won by G. Kahalekono.

Pie eating contest for children. Purse \$1.00. Won by S. Kaleleku.

Tug of war. Purse \$7.00. Wela Ka Hoo—Kalani Makini, captain. Kalaupapa—H. K. Pahau, captain. Six members to a team. Won by Wela Ka Hoo. Starter—Geo. Kanikau.

Clerk of the Course—John Nalua.

John Fernandez, Wm. Bruns, chairman; J. S. Wilmington, J. K. Waimau.

WIGHED 600 POUNDS.

Death of San Francisco's Heaviest Citizen, Henri Maurice Cannon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Henri Maurice Cannon, well known in many cities as one of the heaviest men in the world, died suddenly early yesterday morning at 1233 Market street, where he lived and carried on his business.

Cannon was born in Germany in 1850, and as a young man was an athlete, having something of a reputation as a wrestler and lifter of heavy weights. Five years ago he came to this country. At that time he had acquired the greater part of the astonishing weight and size for which he was chiefly remarkable. Nearly six feet tall and weighing over 600 pounds, he attracted much attention. Three years ago he came to this city and began exhibiting at the Chutes. Cannon was always a genial, good natured man and had many friends among the children. Although he had been ailing for some time past he was not known to be seriously ill, and until Wednesday evening had been attending to his business as usual. Only an hour before his death he had balanced his books for the preceding day.

The doctor in attendance pronounced fatty degeneration of the heart and myocarditis to be the cause of his death. Cannon was a member of the California Schuetzen Verein, under whose auspices the funeral will be held. The deceased leaves a widow.

SAYS STORY IS A LIE

Judge Estee Talks of the Examiner Fake.

The following Associated Press dispatch which came in the Advertiser's special service yesterday called forth an emphatic denial from Judge Estee:

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mrs. Sarah Estee, former wife of Morris M. Estee, twice candidate for Governor of California and now Federal Judge in Honolulu, has been found dead in her boarding house in Brooklyn, where she has made her home during the past ten years. Mrs. Estee was before her marriage to Judge Estee, Miss Sarah Phillips, a leading society girl of Memphis, Tenn.

The Examiner added a few touches of its own to this brief dispatch, which the Judge characterized as follows:

"I have seen the article referred to in the Examiner of the 16th inst. It is wholly untrue and absurd on its face. I lived in California since I was 18 years old, in fact until I came to the Islands. I was married there in 1863 to my present wife, who was the daughter of Judge Divine of San Jose, and who is now with me in the Islands. There are people living in California who were present at my wedding. My daughter Mrs. Charles J. Deering, the only child living, is at present in San Francisco. I think this must be either a practical joke, and if so it is in very poor taste, or some mistake. The name is an unusual one, and I know of no other Judge Estee."

There are plenty of people in the Islands who know that the entire thing is false. Judge A. L. Rhodes of California, who I know, was with me at my wedding in 1863, when I married my present wife. George McKenzle of Hilo was sheriff of my county at the time, and there are many others who can corroborate my statement if such a thing is necessary. My wife and I have been married nearly 40 years and she is living with me today, while my daughter who returned to San Francisco a short time ago, and yet the Examiner's article claims that I was divorced from a woman who is now dead, only 10 years ago."

He added to this written statement in vigorous language:

"It is a deliberate and malicious lie," he said, "and there seems to have been a preconceived plan as far as regards its publication, though I do not accuse the Examiner of doing this. It was published on the morning of June 16th, the day the steamer came here. And yet there was no chance for a denial. I have no doubt that the story was sent to Washington on the same day it was published in San Francisco. Senator Perkins, who is there, knows, however, that it is not true, and I think Senator Bard also knows the facts in regard to my marriage. I never was in Memphis, Tenn., where the article says the woman is from, and I cannot account for the attack by the Examiner. The statement in that paper that the charges made by a divorced wife were used against me in the gubernatorial campaign is unqualifiably false, and I challenge the Examiner to find a single statement to that effect in its records. I can't understand the object of the publication at this time. Is anyone trying to get my position here? Well, I can answer that just now. Shall I take action because of the publication? I have not considered that matter at all."

Judge Estee had many callers yesterday who expressed themselves strongly over the publication of a story which in San Francisco must have been known to be false on its face. The Judge has many friends in Honolulu, who were acquainted with him prior to the alleged divorce of the New York woman, and who know that there is not one atom of truth in the published report.

PARDON FROM THE PRESIDENT

Manuel R. Casthans was released yesterday from Oahu prison, where he had been serving a seven months' sentence for illicit distilling. President Roosevelt has granted his first pardon in Hawaii, the subject for executive clemency being the old Portuguese who was convicted on two counts of manufacturing okolehao without first obtaining a license. His sentence of seven months, which was the minimum under the law, is committed to one month, which has already been served. Judge Estee, who inflicted the punishment, and United States Attorney Breckons, who secured the conviction, joined in the appeal to the President for clemency, representing that the ends of justice would be served just as well by a shorter sentence than the law allowed, as the prosecution was simply for the purpose of getting a violation of the revenue law that Uncle Sam is not to be trifled with. In yesterday's mail United States Attorney Breckons received a telegram from Attorney General Knox saying that the sentence had been cut down to one month, and the order would follow by mail, and Judge Estee thereupon ordered Casthans's release, he having already served that time. There was much rejoicing in the Portuguese colony over the action of President Roosevelt.

Suicide from Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Thomas Dissbrow of Richmond Hill, L. I., father of Louis Dissbrow, who disappeared shortly after Miss Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster were reported missing from Good Ground, L. I., was asked today whether he thought it was his son that jumped from the Brooklyn bridge yesterday. Mr. Dissbrow said that the description of the man who committed suicide as answered in some respects to that of his son, but that he knew of no reason why he should have desired to end his life. It was possible, he thought, that his son's mind had become unbalanced on account of the notoriety brought upon him in his connection with the tragedy in Good Ground.

SOCIETY.



march will not take place until 8 o'clock, and the affair will last until some time in the next morning. The large, airy dining room will be thrown open for the dancers. Prior to the commencement of the dancing there will be an informal reception, Consul and Miss Hoare and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy receiving. The tickets are \$2 each, and as the proceeds are to go to the Hospital for incurables there has been a large sale. D. W. Anderson is chairman of the committee which is arranging for the ball.

Professor V. L. Kellogg and Professor R. E. Allardice entertained at dinner Monday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel for Miss Grace Bernhiesel, Miss Maryline Barnard, Miss Caroline Plumb and Mr. Prescott Plumb.

VISIT TO THE CRATER

Fresno Man's Story of the Kilauea Scenes.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—J. L. McClelland writes to the Fresno Republican as follows:

Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

May 13, 1902.
Editor Republican.—I am sitting on the lava rocks at the brink of this greatest active crater in the world—an odd place to write a letter! May be in a few weeks it will be impossible to do this, as the volcano shows signs of greater activity than it has shown for several years, and this ledge of rocks is likely to be engulfed and included within the extent of the main crater, which is said to be 700 feet deep, and nine miles in circumference. This statement I take on faith, as it appears to have no bottom as far as I can judge from observation. The entire pit is filled up with a dense sulphur smoke, making it impossible to see even a hundred feet down the sides. We have been pitching rocks over the edge of the wall, but no sound of their striking is heard. It reminds one of St. John's description of the "bottomless pit"—see Rev. chap. ix, verse 2. We can hear strange noises like crackling and bubbling, and occasionally rocks are heard breaking loose from the walls, and carrying a long train of lesser sounds in their wake. At the present moment, a strong breeze is blowing the smoke away from us, but occasionally a slight shifting of the wind permits the heavy sulphur fumes to come this way, and then we have to retreat.

Sitting on this lava bed, we are really within a greater crater of less depth, surrounded by a steep rim of lava rocks 150 feet or more in height. This crater includes the more active pit, and is nearly thirty miles in circumference. To reach this point, we came from the Volcano house, where we spent last night, on the margin of this larger crater, and walked across nearly three miles of rough lava rocks. A stranger to these scenes regards the path we passed over as dangerous, and views with nervousness the smoking pits by the way. From a thousand cracks and "blowholes" in the bottom and walls of this greater crater, the steam and sulphur smoke is rising. In some places, a bit of paper readily blazes when put into the cracks across the path you tread, so hot as to compel you to step quickly in passing over them. But as these conditions have existed for several years without much change, people call the shallow portion of the crater inactive. The pit in front of us, until four years ago, was full up to the brim with fiery waves of lava, that beat against the iron walls with terrific noise; but suddenly "the bottom fell out" and it has continued about as at present since that time. But such a subsidence has before occurred in its history. Some of these days, according to its habit, it will boil up full of fiery liquid, and spill over the sides, and a sudden river a mile wide goes hissing and crackling over the barren deserts and green cane fields to the sea, leaving black desolation and death in its path.

The old tyrant has remained quiet longer than usual, they say, and judging from present signs, the volcano prophets say there is likely to be an outbreak soon. The people of Hilo are wishing for a little more activity up here. It presents a grand sight when the crater fills up, and people come from all parts of the world, and patronize the hotels, and the transportation lines reap a harvest.

Hilo is on the edge of the bay of the same name, thirty-one miles away, and 4,000 feet below us. It is a fine little town, surrounded by a very fertile country, mostly occupied by immense sugar plantations. A little railroad runs out seventeen miles of the way from Hilo toward this place, that is, to the end of the sugar plantations at Mountain View. The sides, and a sudden river a mile wide goes hissing and crackling over the barren deserts and green cane fields to the sea, leaving black desolation and death in its path.

They will tell you, at Hilo, and in most localities, that nothing pays on these islands, but sugar. Bananas, pineapples, coconuts and other tropical fruits that we of the temperate zone think of in connection with these islands flourish, and people say there is no home market for them, and transportation to the mainland is too high.

Hilo contains about 1,000 white people, 5,000 or 6,000 Asiatics and about 1,000 Kanakas. It is the chief city of this island, and next to Honolulu in size and importance. But the transportation companies all work for Honolulu, and so arrange the movement of vessels that it is easier and cheaper to go from any part of the island to Honolulu than to Hilo. As a consequence Hilo has the trade of only a small fraction of its own island, and the merchants there are so mixed up in business with the monopolists of Honolulu that they have not dared to oppose them by running an independent steamer or schooner between their town and other parts of their island. But they have recently started an independent steamer between Hilo and San Francisco and propose other like innovations in the near future. Hawaii is a very rough country. The building of roads is exceedingly expensive, and the cars for them afterward, on account of the heavy rain, is a great tax. It rains at Hilo 120 inches during the year—harvest in winter, but plenty in summer—but as it generally comes in the night, people don't mind it much. It has a pleasant climate, 58 in the morning and 74 at noon—rather cooler and less oppressive than Honolulu. Up here at the volcano the climate is very pleasant and cool, so that we don't mind a walk of seven miles during the morning hours in looking at these wonders.

But we leave now for Naeahu, a village away down near the southern end of the island, about forty miles from here. We shall then have traveled almost the entire length of this island within the past week, since leaving Honolulu near the north end.

Girl Graduates.

There was a girl graduate at the Kamehameha Girls' School Saturday commencement exercises, but the ceremony was none the less interesting on that account. Miss Awana, the girl graduate, made an address on "A Practical Education," which was full of sound principles and well delivered. An address on "What the World Expected of the Educated Woman," was made by Principal Dyke, and there were interesting numbers of a literary and musical nature.

SCHOOLS OF VALLEY ISLE

Commencement Week on Maui.

MAUI, June 21.—The past week on Maui has been chiefly remarkable for the closing exercises of the various schools prior to the long summer vacation. To the uninterested observer the exercises of "pau kula" day in the ordinary district school seem rather flat, stale and unprofitable, for the program of events is ever the same, and is often monotonous with the constantly recurring speech, dialogue, song imperfectly rendered by childish lips. But all this is another story when the fond parent and admiring friend are brought into consideration.

During the morning of the 18th Maunaloa Seminary of Paia held its annual reception, day before a large audience of Maui residents. The girls were all assembled in "Baldwin Hall," at 9 a. m., and for several hours showed their proficiency in the various studies. Beautiful songs, perfectly rendered, gave variety to this exhibition of their scholarship. In an adjoining room was held a most successful sale of fancy articles, bamboo and lauhala work, and bread, cake and candy.

On the evening of the 20th, the large hall of the Waikapu Union School was packed to the doors with the people of the town who frequently applauded a most interesting rhetorical program. The entertainment was a long one, consisting of twenty events, among which may be mentioned Japanese songs, given in costume, a fan drill, a burlesque on the fan drill, a cantata, and as a finale, a minstrel show in which 24 boys and girls took part. A cake walk by the minstrels created much merriment. Mrs. W. A. McKay is the principal of this school and her assistant teachers are Mrs. Harry and Miss Elhi.

During Friday, the 20th, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., nearly every Maui school gave some sort of an entertainment.

At Waikapu there was a pleasing program of music and rhetorical. At Paia nearly every child had a speech and it was the same at Hamakua. The Paia kindergarten, under Miss Mosser, and the Hamakua school kindergarten, in charge of Miss Steele, vied with the public schools in attracting local residents. At Kealahou, Kula, Mr. Copeland issued printed programs executed on the school press. Their entertainment was varied by the introduction of instrumental music on the organ, flute and guitar. At Kaupakua the list of exercises was a long one, consisting of recitations and songs. At Makawao in addition to recitations, dialogues and songs, there was a cantata, entitled "Little Red Ridinghood," the execution of which devolved much credit upon Miss Fleming, who had carefully trained the children.

Though to the pupils and their relatives and friends the day was one of pleasure, to the teachers it represented much hard work.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.
The Second Circuit Court of Waikuku has been in session all the week. The trial jury had to terminate their labors some time next week. It has still six or more civil cases to try.

"This morning (the 21st) a "hung" jury reported to Judge Kalua. The case concerned was the Territory of Hawaii vs. Entario Valez, assault with deadly weapon. Valez, a Porto Rican, resident of Hamakua, had a narrow escape, for the jury stood 11 to 1 against him, after discussing the matter all yesterday afternoon and last night.

BASEBALL.
At Wells Park, Waikuku, a short game of baseball took place between the Waikapu and Maui Alerts, on the 15th. During the last half of the first inning the game was declared drawn on account of rain. The score stood 3 to 2 in favor of the Waikapu, though only two men of the Alerts were out at the time the game was stopped. Tomorrow afternoon the "Puunenes" will play the "Maui Alerts."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Politics comes hard to Maui people. Few if any of the Republican precinct clubs have held the June meeting called for by their by-laws. They probably intend to nominate and elect all officers at the meeting in July.

By the steamer of the 18th, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Belle Dickey and Mrs. Grace Waterhouse of Honolulu arrived on Maui. They are at their Haiku residence to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken and Miss Forbes are at "Idelwild," Oahu.

School Inspector C. W. Baldwin is at Haiku.

Harry Baldwin of Stanford University is visiting his brother, George Baldwin, the chemist of Hamakua plantation.

By today's steamer, Mrs. W. O. Smith and Mr. Clarence Smith depart for Honolulu. They have been visiting at Hamakua.

The Makawao "literary" was postponed from the evening of the 20th until tonight, on account of inclement weather.

Weather quite rainy all the week; four or five inches of rain have fallen in localities. The trade winds are blowing today.

The Vanilla Bean.

There is not a sugar plantation of the Islands that could not and should not establish a small experimental farm, in connection with the plantation. The cost would be nominal, and with a practical man at the head would make rather than lose money by the experiment, while the few acres devoted to experiment would scarcely be missed. Suppose for instance that all the plantations on Maui should co-operate in the matter of vanilla bean culture with one superintendent to overlook all the crops. The plantations, without feeling the burden of individual expense, would thus build a flourishing and profitable industry on Maui, in which they would be joined by many small landholders.—Maui News.

Hirma, a native, injured by being run over by a hack a week ago, died Saturday at the Queen's Hospital.

FUNERAL OF G. E. THURM

Well Known Honolulu Passes Away After a Lingered Illness.

(From Monday's daily.)

The funeral of George Ernest Thurm, who died at 3:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the Beretania avenue residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thurm, took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased and many flowers were sent. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masons, the deceased having been one of the original members of the Hilo lodge. A choir composed of Mrs. Cornelia Damon, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, E. F. Wichman and Ernest Ross sang during the services, which were conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church. The casket was conveyed to the hearse by W. H. Wright, Charles Atherton, Charles Ramsay, Henry Giles, James Lloyd and Otto Bierbach. Mr. T. G. Thurm was prostrated by his son's death and was unable to follow the remains to the cemetery. The interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery.

The deceased had been in ill health for several years, and in the last few months rapidly declined. For three or four weeks he had been confined much of the time to his bed and on two or three occasions it was thought he would pass away, but he rallied with seemingly a better hope for life than before.

Ernest Thurm was born in Kohala, Hawaii, July 24, 1869, but spent most of his life in Honolulu, where he attended school. The first position he held was a clerkship in the Honolulu postoffice. He went to Onomea plantation in 1893, remaining there as a bookkeeper under Manager Goodale until 1898, when he took passage for New York via the Horn in the ship Kenilworth, a voyage which nearly cost him his life. The vessel was loaded with sugar and took fire while off the Pacific coast of South America. The fire crept into the cargo and one night the captain, first mate and cabin boy were asphyxiated in their cabins. Mr. Thurm was also a sufferer and was removed from his cabin unconscious. The members of the crew worked over his almost lifeless body until he was brought back to consciousness. The ship was finally taken into Valparaiso harbor and instead of completing his voyage, Mr. Thurm returned to Honolulu. The experience was a horrible one and his health was shattered. Since his return Mr. Thurm entered the bookstores of his father, remaining there until his last illness.

NOW A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

The ordination of the Rev. Wong Shing Yuk as a minister of the gospel was a ceremony of much interest in the Fort street Chinese church yesterday morning, and was regarded as a stepping stone to far-reaching results amongst the Chinese population of Honolulu. The newly ordained minister is a young Chinese, who, although he does not speak the English language, is nevertheless well equipped to serve his people in the work for Christ.

The regular 11 o'clock divine service was omitted and that of the ordination used instead. The body of the church was well filled with the Chinese members of the congregation, and several foreigners were also present. Upon the platform were Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. Mr. Leidingham, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Dr. J. M. Whitney, Rev. Mr. Thwing and three Hawaiian ministers. Rev. Mr. Wong also occupying a seat amongst them. The services were for the most part conducted in the Chinese language, with brief English addresses by the foreign ministers. Rev. Mr. Thwing interpreting for them.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wong, followed by a reading of scripture lessons by Rev. Mr. Thwing in Chinese. Mr. Westervelt, the scribe of the council which examined Mr. Wong on Friday, made the announcement of the results of the same, stating that all the ministers had been well satisfied with Mr. Wong's fitness to preach the gospel to his people. His remarks were interpreted by Mr. Thwing, who also made an address on the duties of ministers and the work they were expected to perform.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Wong was called to the center of the platform, where he knelt while Mr. Leidingham said the ordination service. All the ministers and laymen present on the platform then laid their hands upon the candidate's head and he was duly pronounced clothed in all the rights and authority of the church. The right hand of fellowship was extended by each one to the young minister when he arose to his feet.

Miss Della Griswold, who has been studying music in Paris since the 1st of October under Professor Del Sadie, will finish her course on July 1st. She has developed what the professor calls a pure contralto voice of phenomenal range. This fall Miss Griswold will make a public appearance before a Parisian audience in concert. Before returning here she will visit Germany and spend some time in New York.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: It's a hair-food, not a dye. It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color is used to have. And it also stops falling of the hair.

Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it, and here it is.

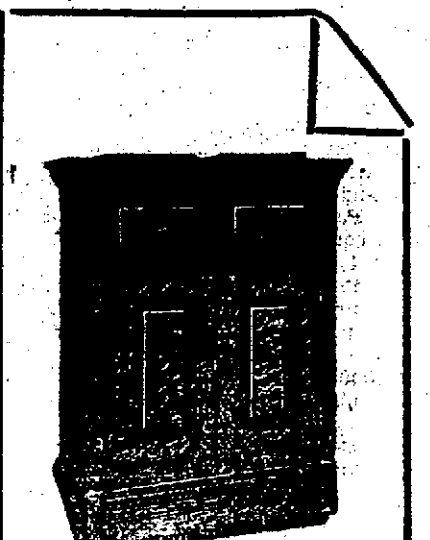
Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.



Cold Wave Refrigerators

We have just received our new style Cold Wave Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

Garden Hose A Special Drive

5000 feet 1/2 in. rubber hose will be sold at 7c per foot, which is \$3.50 for 50 feet. This includes couplings.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods. Sole agents for the celebrated Jewel stoves and Gurney refrigerators.

53, 55, 57 KING ST., HONOLULU.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1825. Accumulated Funds \$1,775,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD

AGENTS.

Jared Smith has received cotton samples from the Department with which experiments are to be tried.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

June 20.
S. S. China, Friele, from the Orient.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kilauea, Hanalei and Kapaa.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Hanalei, Koloa and Waimea.
Stmr. Kalulani, Dower, from Hilo and way ports.
Norwegian bark Barossa, Evenson, from Newcastle.

Saturday, June 21.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Stmr. Lohua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Am. bark Prussia, Jensen, 23 days from Port Halsey.
Am. bktn. Georgine, Brandt, 72 days from Newcastle.
Schr. Makalo, Sanders, from Hanalei and Kailiwal.

Sunday, June 22.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kwalani, Greens, from Anahola.
Stmr. Nohau, Mosher, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Maui ports.

Monday, June 23.
S. S. Peking, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble with lumber.

DEPARTED.

June 21.
Am. bk. Pactolus, Dodge, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Oregon, Parke, for Puget Sound.
S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

June 23.
S. S. Peking, Smith, at 5 p. m., for the Orient.
Am. bktn. S. N. Cagle, for San Francisco.

HILO SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams.
Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls.
Am. bktn. Skagit, Robinson.
Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders.

ARRIVED.

June 12—Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls, 18 days from San Francisco, general merchandise consigned to Matsen Navigation Co. Passengers—R. Carter, P. Carter, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Miss A. Kellogg, James K. Kinney, Mr. Samuels, Mr. Brewer, R. L. Lillie.

SAILED.

June 12—Bktn. Skagit, Robinson, in ballast for Port Townsend.

TO SAIL.

June 20—Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco, and Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams, for San Francisco.

CHARTERS FOR HILO.

Am. schr. Nokomia, Port Gamble.
Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.

TO THE COAST.

The following passengers have booked for the coast on the S. S. Enterprise this trip: J. A. Scott, wife and three children; Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. M. Rice and child; Mrs. W. T. Balding and two children; J. W. Mason, E. B. Richards, W. H. Lambert and wife, Peter Lee and wife, Mrs. H. Lee, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, E. W. Estate and wife, Miss Potter and Miss McCord.
Mr. Pain subsidizes Chinamen here

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Kinau from Hilo, June 21—Col. W. H. Cornwell, T. S. Lippy, Mrs. T. S. Lippy, J. H. Lodd, Miss Lel-delt, Miss Elxby, Miss E. M. Cheek, Miss M. B. Combs, Mrs. L. P. Dreher, Mrs. Alex. Russell, L. P. How, E. B. Paxton, wife and baby, Mrs. F. B. McStocker, Master F. B. McStocker, J. M. Coulson, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, E. T. Sullivan, L. A. Thurston, Dr. W. S. Paty, Judge G. F. Little, C. Nottley, J. K. Nottley, F. T. Merry, S. C. Lucas, C. Creighton, Mrs. J. W. Chapman and child, Rev. S. W. Kekuewa and son, Miss Ella Quinn, Miss Mary Logan, Miss H. Van Deern, John Cutler, H. Akana, R. S. Steele, E. P. Lor, Judge W. McKay, W. Garcia, J. L. Cooke, H. Miki, M. Nawai, F. Enos, A. Garcia, A. Martinson, Miss A. M. Cooke, G. Schuman, T. P. Dubose and 103 deck passengers.

New Boat for Local Trade

The barkentine Fullerton built at Hay & Wrights shipyard Oakland, for the Union Oil Company is to be launched at about 4 o'clock next Wednesday. She is said to be the largest wooden vessel ever built on this coast. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 252 feet; keel length, 235 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth, 21 feet.

The Fullerton is to be an oil carrier between Southern California and Honolulu and will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels.

There will be 16 compartments in the hold, the object being protection of the cargo.—Examiner

Still in Hard Luck

The Chronicle says of a vessel well known in these parts:
The schooner Vine, famous for hard luck experiences, is making another long voyage and those interested in her welfare are anxiously awaiting news of her. She left Salsburg Cruz 24 days ago for Grays Harbor and has not yet arrived. The Vine, it is said, was provisioned for less than two months and has been out more than three months and the fear is expressed that all hands must be suffering from hunger.

President Ena of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. puts no faith in the report brought by the China concerning the Fannie Kerr. In the first place he does not believe the vessel sighted by the quartermaster is the Kerr, though Captain Gibbons told him a few days ago that the northwest wind was likely to blow the coal ship in this direction. The mere fact that no fire was seen by the lookout is enough to condemn the rumor in the mind of Mr. Ena who related yesterday an incident of a ship which caught fire, having burned over a year. If any event he does not believe there would be much chance of a salvage seeker towing the Kerr into port and the repairs to her would cost more than would the construction of an entirely new ship. And then the restricted vessel having a British bottom "can't" be of much value to an American firm.

FREIGHTERS CUT OUT THE SAILORS

Captain Bray Sees Hard Times Until the Canal is Put Through.

The fast freight steamers which are being constantly added for the Honolulu trade are seriously crippling the shipping business of Hawaii, so far as this port receives support through the expenditures made by sailors. The digging of the Isthmian canal is the only thing which will save the commerce of the islands, according to Captain Bray of the Sailors' Home.

"There were forty or fifty sailing vessels in port a year ago where there are but four or five now," said Captain Bray the other day. "The only way to account for it is the inroads which the new fast freight steamers have made upon the business formerly held by the sailing fleet. Every month sees fewer sailing vessels in port, while the steamers do not by far make up for their loss, even though they bring as much merchandise and carry away as much sugar as was formerly the case when the sailor was in his prime in Hawaii."

"Though the freighters may have caused a big reduction in rates between Honolulu and the Coast, they have not been beneficial to the islands in the other ways. For instance, the average sailing vessel left more money in Honolulu than does one of the big freighters, which carries probably ten or twenty times as much merchandise. The sailors were paid off here, and spent their money freely while in port, and there was always lots of business when the sailing fleet was in the harbor. The steam vessels do not carry any larger crews than the average sailing vessel, and what's more, take the place of a half dozen of them. The sailing vessels always received supplies for their long voyages in Honolulu, but the big freighters carry enough provisions for the entire voyage and seldom spend money here. The crew probably is paid off in San Francisco and hardly has time to go ashore while the vessel is discharging."

"There is little prospect for a sailor here now, and there are very few around. The San Francisco Shipping Union now has an agent here which furnishes crews for all union vessels, and the shipping masters have a hard time of it. The union agent takes the men as they sign, and they are shipped according to the length of time they have been waiting."

"Shipping business is in a bad way at present, but I think that as soon as the canal project is put through Honolulu will more than recover what she has lost and will be one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. This will be the half way port for all the large ships, and we will get not only merchant, but war vessels, and the harbor will be filled all the time, as in the old whaling days or when the sailing vessels did all the business."

DID KINAU'S PEOPLE SEE KAUAI

Editor Advertiser: Kauai seems to have been truly exalted to the very heavens by the blast of Captain Berger's band if we may take as trustworthy the visions of the Kinau passengers who saw the island from off Kaunakakai.

In fact, they saw double (in no doubtful sense). That is, the Konahau range and the Waianae mountains, both on Oahu, appeared as two separate islands, the saddle or ridge connecting the two being below the horizon from that point of view, on account of its moderate height. No matter how great the atmospheric refraction, Kauai could not have been visible, for the good reason that it is exactly in range with the Waianae mountains and being behind them cannot be seen any way from that point. The Waianae range was mistaken for Kauai.

Colonial Steamers

Owing to the fact that the New Zealand steamers leave Sydney a day ahead of time their punctual arrival at this port is practically assured, barring accidents and bad weather. These vessels will arrive on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and are booked to depart the same night.

A Shipping Convenience.

The Oceanic Steamship Co. in conjunction with their steamers, will probably keep a vessel on their loading berth in San Francisco for the convenience of shippers. It is reported that this benefit will begin at once and will continue for the balance of the year.

Coming Vessels.

The schooner Helege, due to leave San Francisco about the 15th for Honolulu will be followed by the Coronado and the Alden Besse. The latter vessels will leave the Golden Gate between the 15th of June and the 1st of July.

New Shipping.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 125 vessels of 24,139 gross tons built in the United States during the month of May. For the eleven months up to the first of this month 1198 ships were built of 383,638 gross tons. One of these, of thirteen tons was built in this district at Hilo.

WHOOPIING COUGH

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Strickfaden, editor World Herald Fair Haven, Wash. U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Remond, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

APPEAL IS ABANDONED

Pearl Harbor Suit Will Soon Be Settled.

United States Attorney Breckons was notified yesterday by the attorneys for the Bishop estate that their appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco would be abandoned, and the decision of a Federal jury awarding \$52,737.50 for their Pearl Harbor land was accepted.

The formal withdrawal of this appeal will leave the way open for a settlement of the Honolulu Plantation Co. case, and it would not be at all surprising if the appeal noted by the United States in this case should now be withdrawn. The principal reasons given by the Navy Department for not accepting the compromise arranged between Manager Low and Admiral Merry is that the fee to the land was still in litigation, and the fight on the lease held by the Honolulu Plantation Co. might be pushed without delaying action in obtaining possession of the land any further than if no appeal were taken. Upon this theory, then, the Navy Department may now accept the compromise agreed upon here, which was the payment to the Honolulu Plantation of \$30,000 for their leasehold interest. This, however, carried forth concessions to the plantation at Pearl Harbor which the Navy Department might not care to agree to, and this is now the only possible reason for not accepting the terms made by Admiral Merry.

By the withdrawal of the appeal of the Bishop estate the United States obtains immediate possession of about seventy-five acres of Pearl Harbor land, upon payment of the judgment of \$52,737. Upon Kuahua Island and about fifty acres of the mainland the Bishop estate held the fee simple, unincumbered by a lease, and Admiral Merry can at once take possession of this portion of Pearl Harbor. Payment of the judgment in the Bishop estate case, at one time the money having been offered but refused by the trustees of the Bishop estate.

The withdrawal of the appeal comes too late, however, for any action by Congress at this session, as an adjournment will be taken before the news reaches the Navy Department in Washington. The withdrawal of this appeal, and the probable settlement of the Honolulu case will, however, leave the way open for action at the next session of Congress.

THE MANILA'S ROUGH PASSAGE

The old Spanish transport Manila, which spent a week in port here in May, had a narrow escape from foundering while on her way to the Coast. When five days out from this port her piston was completely shattered and the little steamer was completely disabled. Repairs were at once commenced and only two days later a terrific gale sprang up. Nearly everything on deck was washed away with the exception of the old heavy Spanish cannon and the newly fitted American six-pounders.

Repairs were finally effected by Chief Engineer Elston, under great difficulties, owing to the fact of the terrible rolling and tossing and the trouble the navigators found in keeping her head toward the storm. The engines were fixed up so she could make about a fifth of her regular speed. Two days after this she encountered another gale which blew her far out of her intended course and she was sighted by the Government tug Slocum, making about two knots an hour, headed for San Francisco. The Unadilla, a navy yard tug, took her in tow after docking and she started for Mare Island for repairs, and she may be entirely reconstructed there instead of at Bremerton, her destination when she left here.

Dewey Going to Sea.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: At the urgent personal request of President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody, Admiral Dewey has consented to take command of the big fleet which will engage in maneuvers in the West Indies next winter. The President and Secretary of the Navy regard it as appropriate that an officer of high rank should have charge of the fleet, and they are gratified over the enthusiastic interest shown by Admiral Dewey when it was suggested to him that he go to sea again.



The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating storerooms of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles, Ornamental, Storm Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel, or painted. Send for illustrated book let of specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TOWNSEND IN MINDANAO

Honolulu Teacher Writes of the Island.

Editor Advertiser: Perhaps Mindanao has been so much of a storm center for the past few weeks that your readers will be glad to have an explanation of the situation from one on the ground.

To go back a little into history, the Malaysians seem to be suffering from arrested development, the arrest having occurred in their tribal stage of advancement. It has never been the genius of the race to form great nations, but rather to live in small tribes, loosely bound together or entirely independent and therefore more or less hostile. It is from such tribes as these that the Philippine Islands were peopled more than a thousand years ago—how much more I shall not try to guess. The point to be made is that about a thousand years ago Arab missionaries arrived in the Malay Peninsula, intent on the conversion of the people to the religion of Mohammed. In this they were soon successful, as the Malaysians seem to have had a mixed origin and a shifting faith. Four hundred years later, or say, in the year 1350, a new access of missionary zeal sent Arab missionaries to North Borneo, Sulu and Mindanao, where they successively converted to their faith some of the principal chiefs. The conversion of the people seems to have progressed rapidly in Borneo and Sulu, but a more difficult problem met them on Mindanao. Here they and their successors have worked at their task ever since, and the net present result is a Mohammedan population at the outside numbering 400,000.

Nearly 200 years later, Magellan brought the first Christian priest to Mindanao, but no active propagandism of the Christian religion occurred until the time of Philip II. This monarch, actuated with his usual religious zeal, sent a military force out here as an escort for a band of missionaries, and they made conquests in the islands in the name of the cross, conquering the people in order that they might make Christians of them and thus insure their eternal welfare. Those of the loose agglomeration of tribes who held to the weak religious faiths which their ancestors had brought with them into the islands, yielded readily to the arguments and the force of the Spaniards, and thus became Christians. But those who had accepted Mohammedanism, a strong new faith, forged in the flames of religious controversy carried on with words and weapons, gave them a different problem. Thus the Christian Spaniard and the Mohammedan Malay began a religious warfare which kept continually breaking out anew until the withdrawal of the Spaniards in 1898. During these years it is hardly necessary to say that the Mohammedan tribes were drawn close together by the bonds of their common faith and common cause. But for the arrest of development mentioned above this would have moulded these people into a compact nation; but this was not the result, though at times it seemed almost so.

The Americans came, and by storing horse feed in the chapels, quartering soldiers in the conventos and various other acts convinced these Mohammedans that ours is not a Christian nation. Thus the bond which had held them together was weakened and the feudatories which had been built up began to crumble. The Sultanate of the Magindanaos, perhaps the most dignified of all these feudatories, seems to have forever disappeared from the face of the earth.

The mass of these Mohammedans live on an interior plateau of the island, where they have hitherto had things pretty nearly their own way. In the early nineties the Spaniards penetrated this highland fastness and conquered the people. Their plan for holding the place was to people it with Christians, and in order to do this resort to forced immigration seemed to be necessary. This brought on the rebellion in which Aguinaldo first came into notice and which lasted practically till the end of the Spanish occupation. Thus was developed in the minds of these people an anxiety for the safety of their lands, the very garden spot of this garden island. When the Americans came, as I have said, they soon removed all fears from the minds of these people on the religious question, but they remain exceedingly suspicious about their lands. I wonder if Poor Lo has been sending them letters?

The commander of this brigade, General Davis, as kindly a gentleman as ever made war that he might have peace, has done all he could to gain the confidence of the Mohammedans, and in this he has been largely successful. But a detachment of twenty soldiers some miles away from camp was attacked by the men of one of the principal chiefs of the region, one American was killed and the others were compelled to abandon their horses. Restitution was demanded but not made. Now these Mohammedans admire nothing so much as martial courage, and for the Americans to have failed to resent this insult and punish its perpetrator would have brought them into contempt with all the other Mohammedan chiefs and the end would have been very great bloodshed. So after allowing all reasonable time and opportunity for reparation, and even more than could be called simply reasonable, General Davis attacked the rebellious chief with a force of five or six hundred men, destroyed his principal forts and utterly broke the power of his tribes. Other chiefs looking on came indifferent as to the fate of their neighbor had brought on himself confident in the friendship and bona fides of the Americans others anxious and uncertain about the tenure of their lands.

A HORRIBLE LEGACY

THE DREADFUL INHERITANCE OF AN INDIANA HOTEL-KEEPER.

For Years He Endeavored to Get Rid of It, But in Vain—How He Finally Met With Success.

The inheritance of Thomas E. Lawes, proprietor of Hotel Taft, Dunkirk, Ind., was anything but an enviable one. It came to him more than a decade ago, and to get rid of it he tried in vain for many years. How, at last, he succeeded makes an interesting story.

"Until a few years ago," he says, "I was a man to be pitied. For more than ten years I was a paralytic, hardly able to use my hands and with my eyes so affected by the disease that I could not recognize my friends across the room. My hands and fore-arms were so numb that there was scarcely any feeling in them at all."

"You had a doctor?" ventured his interviewer.

"Yes, for a while in 1882, but my condition gradually grew worse. I tried various things but I didn't get any better and I became pretty well discouraged. The disease is hereditary in the family. One of my sisters died of paralysis and the face of another was all drawn out of shape by it. So, you see, I realized that it would be an almost impossible thing to get rid of it in my case."

"But you did succeed?"

"I did, and the credit is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them about ten years ago and felt I was getting better after taking the first box. I continued with them until I was cured."

Mr. Lawes is a substantial citizen of Dunkirk, proprietor of the best hotel in that section and is highly respected among his large circle of acquaintances. In order that there might be no room for doubt as to the accuracy of his above statement he made affirmation to it before J. J. Stewart, a notary public, February 15, 1902.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.

W. O. Crowell, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the District Road Board for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, vice Dr. E. F. Sandow, resigned.

JAMES H. BOYD,

Superintendent of Public Works, Department of Public Works, June 17th, 1902.

A small blaze at the Gregory residence, corner of Kinau and Keeaumoku streets, called the fire department out yesterday morning. A gasoline stove exploded in the kitchen, but did little damage.

The situation in that locality is exceedingly delicate, but I have confidence that General Davis will be able to bring about a better understanding with these people. His telegrams to his superior officers, his address to his soldiers, and his words to the chiefs, all breathe a kindness, yet firmness, which is as genuine with him as it was with Lincoln.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—The word Moro is Spanish and means simply Mohammedan. Sultan is a title assumed by these chiefs as freely as the title Colonel is assumed in Kentucky. It is said there are two hundred Sultans in the immediate vicinity of the lake on the shores of which the late battle was fought.

H. S. T.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu June 23 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100	400	
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods	2,000,000	100		
Lo. Ltd.	50,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	24	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	260	
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	24	
Honolulu	700,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	10	
Maui	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	100	24	
Maui Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	10	10 1/2
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	300,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	100	5 1/2	
Maui Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100		
Oahu	1,000,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co. As.	500,000	100	5	
Maui Paid Up.	2,500,000	100	5 1/2	
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pepee Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	100		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepee Sugar	750,000	100	170	
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialeale Sug. Co.	4,500,000	100	5	
Waialeale	750,000	100		
Waialeale	500,000	100		
Waialeale	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island & S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	8 1/2	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	230,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	50,000	100		
O. E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.		100		
Hilo & R. Co. 4 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 7 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 8 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 9 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 10 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 11 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 12 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 13 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 14 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 15 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 16 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 17 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 18 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 19 p. c.		100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 20 p. c.		100		

SALES.

Between Boards—Fourteen Kihel \$10

Castle & Cooke.

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